THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL V.—No. 101. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

PROBST.

The Great Murder Trial.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Further Witnesses for the Prosecution.

INTERESTING SCENES IN COURT.

The Appearance and Demeanor of the Culprit.

POPULAR EXCITEMENT STILL INCREASING.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special Report for The Evening Telegraph.

The crowd around the Court House this morning was quite as large as on any previous occasion. Upon the arrival of the prisoner, he was taken to the jail, in order to permit the multitude to obtain a view of him. As before he was assailed with jeers and hisses. Upon being placed in the dock, he at once instantly sank into a state of sullen and sober silence. His personal appearance has not materially changed since his arrest. That he feels the position he occupies is evident, yet he betrays no nervous trepidation as most persons would. His countenance when in repose seems to indicate an undisturbed mind. Only the references to particular portions of the testimony awoke him to a sense of his situation. The police arrangements are admirable. No one not having business in the courts is permitted to enter. This is absolutely necessary in order to clear out the hangers on of the court. The conviction of the popular opinion that justice will be done the prisoner, and the determination that no right-probability of any outbreak or illegal vengeance, though a mob, exceeding limitations.

Punctually at ten o'clock the jury entered the court-room, and took their seats in the jury box. Soon after the Judges made their appearance, and the Court was opened by the Crier, Mr. Dare. The names of the jury were called, and all of them answered.

Frederick Stumb was the first witness called. After being duly sworn, he testified as follows:—

Resides No. 1 Old Germantown road; I know the prisoner, Antoine Probst; I have known him for six months; I saw him on the night of the day of the murder at my house; it was on Saturday night; he came to my house at 8 o'clock in the evening, or a little before that; he was playing cards, but took a glass of beer; I remembered his face; no person asked for the prisoner at my house, except the police who came to search; Probst did not visit my house much; I played the carpet-bag Probst left with me behind the counter; it remained there two or three days; I then gave it to the police; it was locked; I sometimes left the boy behind the counter, but no person could get at the carpet-bag in the kitchen after I took it from behind the bar; about the middle of the week Probst asked for the carpet-bag and I let him have it, because he paid me what he owed me; he took some things out and showed them; I remember some of the men Probst talked with when at my house, but he always went out by himself; a small man came and asked for Probst on Friday night; it was not Henry Bauer. (John Pross was here called up and recognized as the man who called for Probst on Friday night.)

Charles Rose.—I am barkeeper for Mr. Leckfeldt; I know the prisoner; I saw him on the Sunday he came to Mr Leckfeldt's; I saw the black bag opened, and saw the big revolver, that powder-flask. (Article shown.) I saw some money, but do not know what it all was; I saw watches in his possession; two of them; one was gold and the other silver; the gold watch had a chain. (Watch recognized.) No chain on the silver watch, and the hand of it was broken off; Probst always came alone; he left for the last time on Thursday afternoon about 7 o'clock.

Cross-examined.—Probst first came on Sunday. I saw him once before that at Mr Leckfeldt's. The big pistol was in the carpet-bag, and the little one was in his pocket. Probst took the pistol out of the carpet-bag and showed it to me. Both watches were in his vest pockets, and he showed me both of them. He had not much money. I saw there was not much money in his pocket-book when he paid for beer. A man came in and asked for Bauer or Probst. I don't know which.

Susan Smith sworn—I reside at No. 15 Willow street. I saw Probst on Sunday night, April 8th, about dusk. I saw him have $6 about him. He gave me a $2 bill.

That is the note he gave me; (note shown) I saw him about 10 minutes past 6 on Sunday night; I next saw him on Monday between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning; I saw him at Mr. Leckfeldt's on Monday; I returned the note to him; it was counterfeit; he obtained me a silver watch instead of the note, to redeem it until he gave me good money; I noticed the ring hand of the watch was gone; I told him I didn't want his watch, for fear he might say I stole it from him and put me in difficulty.

Cross-examined—I never saw the prisoner before that day; I took him to my house from Mr. Leckfeldt's; he did not stay in my house ten minutes; I gave the note to a washwoman, and she brought it back right away; the note was on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Greenville. I kept the note until Thursday, when I gave it to Mr. Shaw, my landlord, and he took it to the corner and gave it to Mr. Franks.

Charles Allgeier sworn—I am a watchmaker and jeweller; my place of business is No 428 N. Third street; I saw Antoine Probst at my place about two weeks last Wednesday before his arrest; he had a watch and chain he wanted to sell; I bought the watch from him for four dollars; that is the watch and chain (watch shown); neither watch or chain are gold; Probst said the watch cost him five dollars, and he would sell it for five dollars; this was about ten o'clock in the morning; I noticed the man had lost the thumb of his right hand when I gave him the four dollars.

Cross-examined—Probst was not in my store long; I never saw him before; the watch was worth when new about $6 50; Probst was dressed about as he is now; I know the prisoner by his face, and his thumb being off.

Frederick Bauer sworn—I saw Probst last Wednesday two weeks ago at Leckfeldt's. I have known Probst at least eighteen months. Nothing was said to me on the subject of a loan. Probst boarded with me at times at Leckfeldt's. Probst asked me if I would like to borrow a revolver. I said no. I took Probst for seventy-five cents to remove my clothes with. He said he was going to leave for Germany the next morning, at half-past seven. He did not lend me the money.

Cross-examined.—I first saw Probst in the Hospital at West Philadelphia, and afterwards when he returned from the army. He was in Company L, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was a one-year's man. I saw him next at Camp Cadwalader. Afterwards saw him at Leckfeldt's, in New Market street. Did not see him after that, except at the Coroner's inquest. (His witness cannot speak English, and his evidence was interpreted by Mr. Eben, the Court interpreter.)

Officer James Dorsey sworn—I am a police officer of the Sixth Division; was on duty on Thursday following the murder; was on duty on the banks of the Schuylkill; I saw the prisoner float at Twenty-third and Market streets, between 8 and 9 o'clock at night; was walking along the street towards Market street bridge; he had nothing with him; I went after him alone; I overtook him about three yards this side of the bridge; I spoke to him; I tapped him on the shoulder, and said "good evening"; he said "how d'ye do; I said, "you are a Dutchman;" he said no; me a Frenchman; I said, where are you going; he replied, over the bridge; I said you are, are you; he said yese; I asked him when he shaved off his goatee; he said last Monday; I asked him to walk with me down the street, and took him three doors from Twenty-third and Market, when I overtook Officers Weldon and Atkinson; I took him to the Sixth District Station House; the other officers went with me; I handed the prisoner over to Lieutenant Patton; I was present when Lieutenant Patton searched the prisoner.

Lieutenant Patton sworn—I am Lieutenant of the Sixth Division, Ninth and Tenth Wards; met the officers, with prisoner, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets; I went with them to the Station House; I searched the prisoner; I found two small purses and a pipe (purse recognized); it contained some postage stamps; I also found a snuff box (recognized); he had no knife in his pocket (knife shown); he had on the necktie (necktie shown.)

Officer Grier sworn—I took the carpet-bag I got at Leckfeldt's to the North Pennsylvania depot; I went to the fire-proof and got it, and Mr. Franklin and myself broke it open.

Mr. Clark sworn—I received a black travelling-bag from Officer Green; I placed it on the floor near the fire-proof in my private office, and restored it to Mr. Green; it was in the same condition I received it as when I parted with it.

Cross-examined—I went out and left the carpet-bag lying there; the officer was gone two or three hours; I was not away from the office more than half an hour, and left my clerk in charge.

[*Continued in our next Edition.*]

A Horrible Case of Suicide.

The Mercer (Pa.) *Dispatch* has the subjoined account of an appalling attempt to commit suicide:—

"Early on the morning of the 15th instant the wife of William Glenn, of Pollarack township, Mercer county, privately entered a room with a bucket of oil, and after having changed her flannels for two suits of cotton clothing and thoroughly saturated the latter with the oil, poured a quantity of it into the stove and held her dress over the blaze until thoroughly on fire, and then rushed into the yard with the flames arising from her person to the height of nearly twenty feet. Her daughter, seeing a quilt, endeavored to throw it around her, and after a desperate struggle with her mother, who was stronger than her self, succeeded in throwing her to the ground, and holding the quilt over her until another of the family, assisted by a neighbor, who had just arrived, carried water and extinguished the fire, though not until she was so shockingly burned as to render her recovery hopeless. She retained enough reason to relate all the circumstances, and to say to her friends that she could bid them good morning and walk unharmed through the flames that were burning her up. The lady, who is of a highly respectable family, has been for some time subject to melancholy derangement, and several times previously attempted to close her existence. Before changing her clothing she attempted to ignite the bucket of oil by dropping coals of fire into it, failing in which she resorted to the above. She hesitated some time between burning and drowning, but finally chose the former."

—The *Light Blue* is the title of a new Cambridge University magazine to be published twice a term.

EXECUTION AT ELIZABETH, N. J.

James Glennon, the Wife Murderer, Hanged—His Confession, and Explanation of the Crime.

The extreme penalty of the law was yesterday executed upon James Glennon at Elizabeth, N. J., in which town, exactly a year since, he murdered his wife. The facts in connection with the crime are briefly these:—Glennon was employed upon the works of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and bore an excellent character for general steadiness and sobriety. His wife, however, by whom he had two children, was an intemperate woman, and generally neglectful of her home and her husband, and frequently cruel to her children.

Glennon remonstrated with her frequently, but to no purpose, and at length her passion for drink and her neglect of her home duties became so great that he was obliged to caution the storekeepers in the neighborhood against supplying her with any kind of intoxicating liquor, with or without payment. This course appears to have exasperated her, and to have led her to almost starve her children, and on the 20th of April, 1865, the miseries of his household were brought to a climax. On the morning of that day Glennon went home rather earlier than usual to dinner, and found that his wife had managed to purchase a quart of rum from a grocery store in the neighborhood, and had become quite intoxicated. When he entered the room she was lying, according to his own confession, across the children's cradle, with her back towards him. He suddenly became very violent, exclaimed "D—n you!" to his wife, and struck her a blow on the back of the head which felled her to the ground.

He then rushed from the house in a state of frenzy, but returned in a few minutes and lifted his wife from the floor by the head. He asserts that he struck her only once, and that it was from the effects of that one blow she died. Some neighbors, being aroused by the noise in Glennon's house, notified the police, who found, on examining the body of Mrs. Glennon, that she was quite dead, and that there were marks as of throttling upon her throat. These marks the husband asserted were upon his wife's throat on the evening previous to the murder, but he offered no explanation of their cause.

Glennon was tried at the special term, in Elizabeth, before Judge Haines, on the 19th of February last, was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung by the neck on the anniversary of the day on which he committed the crime. Since his trial he has behaved with great gentleness and kindness to all those with whom he has been associated in prison; and he has always persistently denied that the killing of his wife was either premeditated or intentional; he attributed it to an unlucky blow, dealt in a moment of almost pardonable passion. To the last he had strong hopes of a reprieve, but the untiring exertions of many friends were futile—even to prolong his life for a few days more. His jailors say that until the night before the day for which the execution was fixed, he lived, slept, and talked as usual; but that on that night he could not sleep at all. At two o'clock yesterday morning he lay down for a short time on the bed, but he could neither sleep nor be still; he was obliged to get up and walk about his little cell.

Early in the day he was visited by his father and uncle, the former living where his son was born, in Brooklyn, and they stayed with him an hour or two, attempting to reconcile him to his fate. Later in the day his niece, who cried bitterly throughout her interview with him, visited the convict, who also shed many tears in parting with her. He comforted her, however, by saying that it was better he should die then, as he was prepared, and that he should die as he had lived, a staunch Roman Catholic. Throughout the morning he smoked a great deal, and after his visitors had left he was able to speak quite coolly about the disposal of his body. He then took leave personally of all his fellow-prisoners, who each shook him by the hand and bade him keep up his spirits. He was immediately after closeted with his spiritual adviser, to whom he repeated the substance of what we have stated with regard to his crime.

At 12½ o'clock the prisoner was led out by the Sheriff to the place of execution, within the precincts of the jail. As he appeared, with the fatal noose around his throat, those who had managed to gain admission to the prison thronged up to the scaffold in silence. The Deputy Sheriff (Mr. A. A. Ward) having read the warrant, which specified that the execution should take place between the hours of 10 and 2, asked the prisoner if he had anything to say. Glennon then said:—

"I have been accused of murder in the first degree. That is untrue. I admit that I caused the death of my wife; but not intentionally, and without any premeditation. I only wish to add that I die a firm Roman Catholic."

He then kissed the cross and knelt down, while the priest in attendance read certain portions of the ritual, and answered with the responses in an undertone. His face was ashy pale, but not a single evidence of fear or trepidation was apparent. His hands were folded in front of him, and they were as firmly clasped as though in the grasp of a friend. On rising from his knees he shook hands with and kissed the various officers of the jail, and submitted to the covering of the black cap with wonderful composure.

The Deputy Sheriff then read the usual formula, ending with the words, "And may the Lord have mercy on your soul." At the response of "Amen," the body of the unfortunate man was suddenly jerked up by the falling of the heavy weight beneath, and after a few convulsive spasms, which were fearful to witness, James Glennon ceased to exist.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Southern Widow Drowns Herself—Love the Cause.

The New Orleans *Times* thus relates the melancholy end of a beautiful young widow:—

Our neighbors of Jefferson City were thrown into a state of considerable excitement by the suicide of an intelligent and much respected lady, a resident of this place. The name of the deceased was Mrs. Margaret Lambert, and the cause of the rash act is thus explained in a letter which she left at her home:—

Her affections had been ensnared by some gallant of the sterner sex, who has not yet been discovered; an engagement followed, and Mrs. Lambert made her full preparations for the marriage, having procured her trousseau, etc. The expected happy day approached, but, to her dismay, the choice of her heart proved faithless; and while laboring under the effects of the cruel disappointment, the unfortunate woman determined upon quitting the scene of her troubles. After writing the letter containing the facts above stated, and bidding her three children an affectionate farewell, Mrs. Lambert cast herself into the Mississippi—that great panacea for so many world-weary hearts.

Murder at Brandenburg, Ky.—A Man Kills His Own Brother.

We have learned, says the Louisville *Democrat*, of an unfortunate occurrence, in which Allen Stanfield was killed by his own brother, Kendrick Stanfield. The difficulty occurred in Brandenburg on Friday afternoon. It appears, from what our informant was able to learn, that there was an old feud between the two brothers, who were partners in a blacksmith shop in that place. Friday evening they met at the shop for the purpose of having a settlement and closing the partnership. One word brought on another, until the parties became greatly enraged at each other; upon the lie being given, Allen drew his pistol, which was no sooner done than Kendrick seized a sledge hammer, and, with one blow, knocked his brother senseless to the ground. He then seized the pistol which his brother had drawn upon him and shot him through the body, which shot caused almost instant death.

MEXICO.

Reported Liberal Successes—Chihuahua said to have been Taken after a Severe Battle—President Juarez to Establish His Government There.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Information has been received at the Department of State that the Liberal army, under the command of General Louis Terrazas, had taken Chihuahua after a severe battle, resulting in the overthrow of the Imperialists; that the State was in quiet possession of the National troops, and that President Juarez and Cabinet intended starting in a few days for the city of Chihuahua.

THE CHOLERA IN NEW YORK BAY.

Important Letter from Dr. John Swinburne.

HEALTH OFFICE, QUARANTINE, S. I., April 25, 1866.—To the Metropolitan Board of Health.—Gentlemen:—I beg leave to report that I yesterday visited the Lower Quarantine and found matters progressing favorably, both on the steamers and Hospital ship. No cases of cholera have occurred either on board the *England* or *Virginia* since last report. The condition of the sick on board the Hospital ship is more favorable, the disease assuming a milder type—the percentage of deaths being much less than hereto one. The increased number of admissions in the Hospital to-day may be attributed to the sudden changes of temperature, although the majority present the milder form of this disease.

I have received written statements from those who have been familiar with the management of Quarantine for many years in reference to the alleged inhuman manner in which the sick were transferred from the *Virginia* to the "Floating Hospital."

Deputy Health Officer Dr. D. D. B. said who was four years Physician of the Marine Hospital, and subsequently two years physician of the hospital ship in the lower bay, states that the manner of transfer of the sick from the *Virginia* was both humane and proper, and the same that has been followed for many years, and that the sick and well under quarantine have been cared for in accordance with the dictates of humanity.

The venerable Dr James Harcourt, in answer to my inquiries, states that as Deputy Health Officer, and physician of the Marine Hospital, he has been associated with Quarantine nearly thirty years, and has superintended the transfer of thousands of sick from vessels under Quarantine to the hospital without a single accident occurring, and the plan of transfer was the same as adopted in the case of the *Virginia*.

The superintendent of the Hospital, Mr. James O'Rourke, states that he has been connected with Quarantine over fourteen years and for the past seven years has been on board the Floating Hospital while at anchor in the lower bay; his language is:—"From experience and personal knowledge of the lower bay, I must say that the only safe way to transfer the sick is by large rowboats, the patients to be lowered in a chair or hoisted in the form of a chair." Captain Prowse, of the steamship *Virginia*, says that this form of chair, improvised from a hogshead, is the only safe and humane method of transferring the sick to boats, and the only one he would adopt under like circumstances.

It is the opinion of all connected with quarantine that it is utterly impracticable and improper to depend upon a sick-boat for the transmission of sick, one or all of the roughness of the waters of the bay not only, but more particularly for sanitary reasons.

The all-absorbing question with the public is, are the prophylactic measures now employed sufficient for the protection of public health? If not, what additional means should be adopted? It is the opinion of those familiar with the regulations of Quarantine, as now being carried out that public health is protected, while commerce suffers, for the want of facilities to carry out a proper system of quarantine. The inhumanity of detaining well persons upon hulks cannot be called in question. All can see this. The question then arises, how can this be obviated? This whole subject was laid before the Legislature in a report made by the Quarantine Commissioners, 1865.

The following language was read by me (see page 20) to show that if we trusted to fortune, and made no provision for the future, "we are called upon to acknowledge our error, and reap the blasting curses of our neglect, when repentance will not return to us the victims of our indiscretion, and the knowledge of what we might have done, to protect ourselves against the ravages of the disease, will only tend to increase the horrors we may be called upon to experience therefrom." And again, the whole subject is discussed by me, and suggestions made in the Quarantine Commissioners' report of this year, from page 30 to 37 inclusive. Any one who will take the trouble to read these reports cannot be blind to the fact that the Quarantine Commissioners and Health officers have no neglected this important question. JOHN SWINBURNE, Health Officer.

BREACH OF TRUST.

A Cotton Broker of St. Louis Absconds with $40,000—He is Arrested in Cincinnati, and Obtains Bail in $50,000.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

An important case of breach of trust was made public in this city yesterday. The facts of the case, as we have learned them, are as follows:—A man named D. A. Clark has for some time past been doing business in St. Louis as a cotton broker. His dealings with his customers had always been of the most honorable character, and implicit confidence was placed in him by them.

About two weeks ago the firms of Messrs. Burchby & Dresher and T. A. Anderson & Co., of St. Louis, placed in his hands some $40,000 worth of cotton for sale. A day or two afterwards Mr. Clark called on these gentlemen, and stated that he had sold the cotton, and would hand them a check for the money in three days, as is the usual custom among dealers. The three days elapsed, but Clark failed to put in an appearance. On the fourth day one of the members of the firm named firm went to his office to see what was the matter, and to his surprise found it closed and empty. Inquiries were made for Clark, but he was nowhere to be found. A day or two afterwards it was discovered that he had sold and received the money for the cotton; that it had been shipped North, and that he himself had absconded, taking a train for this city.

A despatch was immediately sent to the authorities here, and to Detectives Craven and Bayliss was intrusted the work of ferretting out the matter and making the arrest of the absconder. Diligent search was made for a day or two, but nothing could be learned of Clark's whereabouts. On Saturday last, however, Mr. W. A. Ludd, who had been deputized by the firms of St. Louis to represent them, arrived in this city, and soon made the acquaintance of the above mentioned detectives. He informed them that Clark could be found at the house of his brother-in-law, a well-known and wealthy citizen of this city, whose name, for the present at least, we suppress. The detectives proceeded on Saturday night to his residence, and succeeded in securing their man.

He was taken to the Ninth Street Station House, but after a short confinement was released on bail of $50,000, his brother-in-law becoming his surety. Intelligence was then sent to the St. Louis firms that the arrest had been effected, and they telegraphed back that a requisition had been signed by the Governor of Missouri for the defendant, and would be here on Wednesday, when Clark will be taken to his home. In the meantime, however, there being a law of this State requiring that a prisoner shall be arraigned in Court for a preliminary examination within four days after his arrest, the case will be called in the Police Court this morning.

In a conversation yesterday, Clark stated that if he were allowed to go to St. Louis with Ludd, he would settle with the parties whom he had deceived, and would not allow them to lose a single dollar. Upon being told that he would have to go in company with an officer, he refused, and stated that he would prefer to wait until he was compelled to go.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—There now seems to be no doubt that Mrs. Jeff. Davis has obtained permission to visit her husband at Fortress Monroe.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

Drawbacks Allowed upon Cotton Goods.

The following important Circular has been issued by the Treasury Department:—

Regulations for the allowance or drawback of two cents per pound upon articles manufactured exclusively of cotton, when exported as provided under section 171 of the Act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1865.

When a party desires to export articles manufactured exclusively of cotton, for the benefit of drawback, he must, before shipping the same from the place where they are stored, notify the Collector of Internal Revenue of the District in which they are situated of their intention to export them.

The Collector will then inspect and superintend the weighing of such articles, or direct his deputy so to do; and, after such inspection and weighing, the officer so inspecting and superintending will make a report in triplicate, accompanied by samples of the articles, in the form following, viz:—

FORM J.

I, ——, ——, —— of Internal Revenue, do hereby certify that the following described articles, manufactured exclusively of American cotton, situated at —— and intended for exportation to ——, have been inspected and weighed under my supervision, viz:—

Specific description of articles, number boxes or bales, marks, numbers, weight.

The Collector will then certify, under the above report, in the form following, viz:—

I hereby certify that the samples submitted to me of the above described articles, are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, manufactured exclusively of cotton ——, ——, Collector.

The Collector of Internal Revenue will retain the duplicate in his office, and deliver to the manufacturer or exporter the original of the above return, and transmit the duplicate to the Superintendent of Exports and Drawback, at the port from which the articles are to be exported.

The exporter will then proceed to make his entry for drawback at the custom house at the port of exportation, and furnish the other proofs, in accordance with the Amended Circular Instructions dated May 1, 1865 and file at the same time, with said entry, the return, Form J.

The evidence to show that the tax was paid upon the cotton from which the articles are manufactured, will consist of the affidavit of the manufacturer or producer of such articles, setting forth all the facts in the case, and must be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Exports and Drawback, with whom it will be filed as provided in the first paragraph of page 9 of the aforesaid Instructions.

Form B of the aforesaid Instructions, or order for examination and shipment, to the Surveyor shall in all cases coming under these regulations be changed so as simply to order the superintending of the lading on board the vessel, and the comparison of the marks, numbers, brands, etc., with the entry and Form J.

The Superintendent of Exports and Drawback will, when all the proofs are filed with him, transmit to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a complete set of papers, as in case of other exports for benefit of drawback.

If the evidence submitted of the payment of tax is not considered sufficient by the Superintendent of Exports, he may transmit the same to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for his decision.

These Regulations will go into effect immediately.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Approved April 3, 1866

HUGH McCULLOCH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Mrs. Davis to See Her Husband.

I learn from high authority that the President has granted Mrs. Davis permission to visit her husband at Fortress Monroe. It is stated here that Mrs. Davis is now in New York.

Interest Payment.

The Treasury will pay the 5-20 gold interest on Tuesday next.

Secretary McCulloch's Plan.

A prominent member of the Congressional Finance Committee expresses the conviction that Secretary McCulloch's desire to fund the national debt into one uniform long loan, at 6 per cent., is entirely feasible, and will prove successful.

Prize Writing.

There is to be a prize writing exhibition here on Tuesday, of soldiers who lost their right arms in the war.

Personal.

Representative Hubbard has recovered, and was in his seat to-day.

Senator Fessenden is also recovering rapidly from the same malady.

The Chief Justice and the Courts.

As some speculation has been indulged in as to the probable action of Chief Justice Chase in reference to the trial of Jeff. Davis at Richmond, it may not be improper to state that no courts will be held in Richmond or Norfolk while the writ of habeas corpus is suspended in Virginia, and while military authority is supreme. It is the opinion of an eminent jurist that Jeff. Davis and his associates should, while the military power is exercised, be tried for treason by a Military Commission of the most distinguished officers in the service. It is considered that if the President desired to show that "treason is a crime and should be made odious," there has been ample opportunity to test it at the last session of the United States Court at Baltimore over which Chief Justice Chase presided.

Condition of the South.

A loyal Georgian just arrived here urges the radicals in Congress to withdraw all Federal control, assistance, or restraint from any one of the late rebellious States for thirty days, and leave the reconstructed citizens entirely to themselves; he says the experiment will not only satisfy Northern conservatives, but cause a wail for succor to come up from the people themselves. He thinks that in less than ten days they would implore to be saved from themselves. He states that the entire South is a unit in its determination to force a recognition of their war debt, or a repudiation of ours.

A Matter of Opinion.

The President recently remarked to the wife of a Union officer, that he did not consider Clement C. Clay as culpable as Thad. Stevens and his clan.

Counsel in the Davis Trial.

Messrs. Evarts, Clifford, and Rousseau have been retained by the Government for the trial of Jeff. Davis. They were here yesterday, arranging the case, although the time and place of trial have not been definitely decided.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Veto of a Railroad Bill—Steamer Ashore—Chief Justice Chase is Willing to Try Jeff. Davis.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—Mayor Chapman has vetoed the bill granting to the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company the privilege to construct a double track from its depot in this city to Canton, but says he will approve the bill if amended so as to require the company to widen the street through which the double track is proposed, at its own expense.

The steamer *Robert Lehr*, from Savannah for Baltimore, is ashore on Oregon Inlet, and it is feared will prove a total loss.

Chief Justice Chase, whilst here, announced his willingness to try Jeff. Davis in Baltimore,

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, April 27, 1866.

The Stock Market was less active this morning, but prices continue steady. Government bonds are in fair demand: 5-20s sold at 105¾, a slight advance; 6s of 1881 at 108¼, an advance of ¼; and 10-40s at 95½, a slight decline; 101½ was bid for 7-30s; City loans are less active, but prices are without change; the new issue sold at 95½.

In Railroad shares there is a fair business doing. Catawissa preferred sold at 30¼@30¾; Reading at 52¾@52½, a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at 120, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56@56¼, no change; Philadelphia and Erie sold at 33¼@33¾, a decline of ½; and Northern Central at 65½, no change; 32 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 54¼ for Norristown; 55 for Minehill; 37 for North Pennsylvania; 61½ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 43 for preferred do.; and 39 for Catawissa common.

City Passenger Railroad shares are firmly held. Second and Third streets sold at 72, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 19; 52 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh, 28 for Spruce and Pine, 42½ for Hestonville, 26 for Girard College, and 35 for Union.

Bank shares continue in good demand, at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 29½; 208 was bid for North America; 141 for Philadelphia; 125½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54½ for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 53 for Penn Township; 55 for Girard; 80 for Western; 63 for City; 63½ for Corn Exchange; and 58 for Union.

In Canal shares there is less doing. Lehigh Navigation sold at 54½; 27¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 34¾ for preferred do.; 115 for Morris Canal preferred; 15½ for Susquehanna Canal; 49¼ for Delaware Division; and 60 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue dull and neglected. Ocean sold at 7⅞, a decline of ¼.

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—"There was another advance in Gold and Exchange yesterday of ¼@½ per cent. on the continued unfavorable news from Europe. The main effect is from the semi-panic in the Liverpool Cotton Market, which carried down prices 2d. sterling, equal to about five cents the pound in our currency on the transaction of the five business days from the 9th to the 18th April inclusive. Orleans middlings are quoted by the Portland steamer of April 12 at 16d. The quotation for United States 6-20s, is made ex-May Coupon, 67¼ in London, as against 71¼@¾, including the Coupon by the previous steamer. The market here advanced on the news to 106@106¾, including May Coupon, although further speculative sales 'to arrive' were made at 105½ per cent., seller 30 days, without interest. The top rate for Bills on London was 108½ per cent., and the highest sales of Gold 128 per cent."

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call is quoted 6@7 per cent. For Commercial paper the rates are 6@7 for prime, and 8@9 for good bills. Sterling Exchange has been quite active, and 109¾ has been paid for prime bills. The business of the Sub Treasury was:—Receipts, $2 447,397 41—for Customs, $694,000; Payments, $1 787,302 15—on account of Loan $695,000; Balances, $24,895,278 73. Gold Notes $979,000. Freights on engagement, was to Liverpool are 5-16d. of Cotton at 9-32d.@5-16d., and per steamer, 850 bales Cotton at 3d. To London, 4,200 bushels Oats at 4d. Two barques were chartered, one to Cette and one to Bordeaux, on private terms."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$200 City 6s, new..lts 95½ | 100 sh Read.....s30.. 52¾
$100 do.....95½ | 200 sh do.....lots 52
$500 U S 6s '81.....108¼ | 400 sh do.....lots 52¾
$400 U S 10-40s.....93½ | 100 sh do t5wnut 52¾
$1 30 Susq Can bs..62 | 1 sh Cam & Am....105
100 sh Cata pf..5wn 30 | 50 sh Mech Bk..lots 29
100 sh do...s5wn 30 | 350 sh Preston Coal.. 15
100 sh do.....20 | 1 sh Penn R..... 56
100 sh do.....b30 30 | 20 sh do.....s4p 56¼
100 sh do.....b30 30 | 186 sh do.lotsopg 56¾
100 sh do.....b5 30 | 200 sh Ph & E...b30 30¾
100 sh do.....s5 30 | 200 sh do.....lots 29¾
200 sh do.lots..b5 30 | 100 sh N Centr....t5 45¾
200 sh do.....30 | 100 sh Ocean..... 7¾
100 sh do.....30 | 200 sh do.....b30 7¾
100 sh do.....s30 30¼ | 14 sh 2d & 3d..... 72
200 sh do..lots s30 30¾ | 4 sh 18th & 19th... 19

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A M.....128¾ 12 M.....129¼
11 A M.....129 1 P M.....128¾

HARPER, DURBEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	*Selling.*
American Gold	128¾	129
American Silver, 4s and 5s	122	123
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	112	115
Pennsylvania Currency	55	45
New York Exchange	par.	par.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	*Selling.*
American Gold	128¾	129
American Silver, 4s and 5s	122	124
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	11¼	11¾
" " July, 1864	10¼	10¾
" " August, 1864	9	9¼
" " October, 1864	8¼	8¾
" " Dec., 1864	7¼	7¾
" " May, 1865	5½	5¾
" " August, 1865	4¼	4¾
" " Sept., 1865	3¾	3¾
" " October, 1865	3¼	3¾

—The following is the weekly report of the tonnage of the Schuylkill Navigation Company:—

	Tons Cwt.
For the week ending April 26 1866	29,259 00
Corresponding week last year	20,808 10
Increase	17 058 00
For season to date	20,817 00
Corresponding time last year	23,259 00
Increase for this year	84,240 00

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, April 27.—The upward tendency noticed in the Flour Market for some time past still continues, and many holders are asking an advance on yesterday's figures. There is a fair home consumption demand, and about 1800 bbls were taken in lots at $9 25@10 50 ₱ bbl. for Northwestern extra family, and $10 50@11 25 for prime and Ohio do. do., including some extra at $8 75@9, and fancy lots from $12 to $15, according to quality. There is very little Rye Flour here, and it commands $4 75@5. In Corn Meal there is nothing doing.

There is not much Wheat offering, and it is held firmly, with a steady inquiry for milling. Sales of 5500 bushels fair and choice red at $2 40@2 45, and 1400 bushels finer quality on secret terms. White ranges from $2 60 to $2 90. Rye is steady at 95c. for Pennsylvania, and 80c. for Delaware. Corn is in good request. Sales of 6000 bushels yellow at 81c. afloat, and 82c. in the cars. Oats are in good demand, and 2000 bushels Delaware sold at 61c. In Barley and Malt no change.

In Provisions there is a firmer feeling. Sales of Mess Pork at $37@37 50. Hams in pickle at 17@18c., and shoulders in salt at 11¼@11c. 100 tierces Lard sold at 19½c.

Whisky is dull. Small sales of Pennsylvania bbls. at $2 21@2 23, and Ohio at $2 27.

—A PNEUMATO-ELECTRIC ORGAN.—At Salon, a little town in Provence, France, there is pneumato-electric organ. The electric fluid has no influence either on the intensity, note, or pitch of the sound of the instrument. It only replaces a system of complicated levers by one of insulated wires instantaneous in their action. The current proceeding from the electric battery is conducted by metallic wires under the keys, by the action of which it is placed in communication with the valves of the organ.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Manufactures Give Ten-fold Value to Farms.

From the Tribune.

McQueen's statistics of the wealth and annual income of England showed:—

I. That the value of the soil devoted to agriculture comprehended, at the time, twenty-six forty-thirds of the total wealth of the kingdom.

II. That the value of England's agricultural soil was nearly twelve times greater than her whole capital invested in manufactures and commerce.

III. That the money employed in her agriculture comprehended more than three-fourths of the capital of England.

IV. That the manufacturing and commercial capital of England, including her ships, constituted but about one eighteenth of her national wealth.

V. That the agricultural capital of England, which was then £3,311,000,000, produced a gross income of 13 per cent.; while the manufacturing and trading capital, which was but £218,000,000, yielded yearly a gross income of 120 per cent.

It is the magic capital of £218,000,000 invested in machinery, mills, furnaces, factories, and mines which has swollen the farming capital of little England into that gigantic sum of £3,311,000,000, and made a British farm worth ten times as much as one in wheat-growing Poland—which only grows wheat, and buys goods instead of making them. The bulk of agricultural capital consists of land and cattle. The manufactures of Great Britain have doubled and trebled her population; have sustained her immense commerce; built, equipped, and manned her countless ships; and thus directly and indirectly increased the demand for and raised the price of, food and raw materials, and run up the value of her agricultural soil to the grade of garden-ground throughout the kingdom.

McQueen's exhibit of the immense profitableness of manufacturing as a source of public and private wealth and of national power, while it should stimulate every true American to demand of parties and administrations the fostering of his country's industry, should penetrate every man who owns land by the acre, and particularly the owners of farms in the Mississippi Valley, with this vitally interesting truth, that "capital usefully employed in manufactures by an agricultural nation, in time increases the value of the soil ten-fold."

Our Army—The Army Bill.

From the Times.

We are glad to see that Congress is expending so much labor in considering the army bill, although we think it quite unnecessary to debate at this time such questions as "whether West Point has been a nursery of treason," and though we consider it quite unfortunate that personal disputes, such as that between Mr. Conkling and Mr. Blaine on Tuesday, should have place in the discussion, we hope that no motion to postpone action upon this bill till next session will be entertained; and we trust that, though the discussion of each section will be thorough, the bill, as a whole, will be acted upon before adjournment, in order that it may become law, and that the military establishment of the country may, as soon as possible, be fixed on a permanent peace basis. It is injurious and expensive to have the matter unsettled. It has been impossible, thus far, to complete the work of reducing the army, or to bring it into fixed and proper shape, because no definite opinion could be formed as to the action of Congress on many important points. Not to speak of the prime question as to the magnitude of the permanent force itself—there were minor questions—as, for example, that of negro soldiers, that of the Veteran Reserve Corps, that of the Provost Marshal's Bureau, and others bearing upon numerous other interests—which had necessarily to be decided by Congress before the Executive authorities could proceed much further than they had done at the close of last year in bringing the military body and all its members to the size and form that the country required. These things once fixed by legislation, it will take but short time, as matters now stand, to bring the army and all its parts to the terms and conditions designated by the act; and to reduce the military expenditures, if not as low as the estimate made by the Secretary of War in December last, yet to a point very much below the heavy aggregate of the present time. Postponement or delay in action by Congress now will leave everything unsettled for at least another year, and besides numerous other evils involved, will entail many heavy and useless expenses upon the country.

The differences between the Senate and the House, as developed in the debates and action thus far, are not of a sufficiently serious character, or upon points of sufficient importance, to make it a difficult matter for the two bodies to come to a settlement concerning them. There would be no value in an off-hand opinion as to the merits of the Senate bill, in detail, and the bill of Mr. Schenck. We believe that the preferences of army officers, as well as of members of Congress, are diverse concerning several of the provisions and sections of the two bills; but there are in both of them such near resemblance in the really fundamental features, that no great length of time should be required for a definite and satisfactory conclusion. It is no great moment whether we have eight negro infantry regiments, as provided by the Senate bill, or ten, as in the House bill—whether the Veteran Reserve Corps be retained in its present shape, or justice be done to its members in some other way—what shall be the proportion of "volunteer" and "regular" officers, etc. etc. We take it that, interesting though these questions may be to those immediately involved, it is not worth while delaying action upon the Army bill because of differences on them.

Mr. Schenck stated, on introducing his bill, two weeks ago, that it was framed in conformity with the views of Lieutenant-General Grant, and was sanctioned by the Secretary of War, in so far as regarded the number of the standing army. This is a fundamental point, and we are glad that, concerning it, the two bills agree very closely, and that both are so moderate. The Senate, said Mr. Schenck, fixed the number of infantry regiments at fifty, and the House Committee at fifty-five. This is a military force with the magnitude of which the country will not find fault and the burden of which will not be oppressive upon the people. On the other fundamental points, with which the general public are specially concerned, there is a great resemblance in the two bills, and evidently not much difference of opinion in the two bodies. We repeat, therefore, the hope that the consideration of this important practical measure of our permanent peace establishment will not cease to engage the attention of Congress until an agreement is arrived at regarding its terms and its fixed laws.

Political Reform in England—Mr. Gladstone's Reference to America.

From the Herald.

England is now discussing the grand question whether or no the people shall be admitted to a larger enjoyment of political power—whether they shall have a fuller voice in the national councils, and be recognized as one of the elements of the national life in any other way than as the patient drudges—the hewers of wood and drawers of water for the privileged class. It is a discussion as to the safety of continuing the present system. As now constituted, England is so purely aristocratic that the very existence of millions of her people is ignored whenever a new Parliament is chosen. Those millions of white English being of less political consequence in the country than the negro slaves were in our Southern States. How much longer can this be tolerated in an intelligent age? That is the question. The Government, being national and not too blind to profit by the histories of other Governments in the same position, is disposed to concede gracefully now what otherwise will be forced by-and-by, and therefore offers a plan for the extension of the suffrage.

In sustaining this Government proposal to bring England nearer to the level of popular government, to modify the aristocracy, Mr. Gladstone said:—"We have arrived at a critical point in the history of the nation." This is true; England has reached that point in her history where there must be a change in the character of her Government—Parliamentary and peaceful, or violent and bloody. The settlement of 1688 and the funding system have had the same effects as the feudal system, and have finally put England exactly in the situation that France was in just before the revolution. All the real property of the nation is concentrated in a few hands, and the people exist practically as the slaves of the few.

All other distinctions between parts of the population are lost in the one great distinction of rich and poor. In France these evils were perceived, but no intelligent attempt to provide a remedy was made. Every act of the Government made matters worse, until the evils were no longer endurable, and thus was forced the great natural remedy of a volcanic destruction of the whole social fabric, the nation taking thence an entirely new departure. The attempt in England now is to provide against such an event by a concession of political privileges that it is expected will sufficiently modify the evils to prevent trouble. Such proposed modifications have become chronic.

Frequently made, they have been rejected for various reasons; but now the Government goes further than ever before, and in this we see the result of the great trial of popular institutions on this side of the Atlantic. Such is the ferment in the English mind on this subject, such is the demand that the people shall be admitted to a direct influence in the Government, that it would be deemed utterly puerile to offer to the country now measures that in former years were deemed a very satisfactory staple for bills of electoral reform; and so evident is the influence of our struggle that the Chancellor of the Exchequer holds up our war as the grandest example of history that the institutions of a country may safely be trusted to the wisdom, energy, and patriotism of its people. Against the upholders of the old system and opponents of the new he quotes their own declarations of a dozen years ago that popular institutions were a failure in the United States, and then asks them if our conduct of the greatest war of modern times has proved that failure.

Thus the people of England, assisted by the comparison of Mr. Gladstone, will see that we have been fighting their battle, and the struggle on our side against the same elements that they have to contend with; and the more they see and feel that our battle was their battle, the more they will draw their encouragement from our triumph, and the further they will carry their requirements, until the change of system shall be absolute, radical, complete.

But it is a far cry to Lochiel, and it is doubtful if the present bill will even commence the change. This bill, in all probability, will not pass the House of Lords, and that will mark distinctly the issue between the people on one hand and the aristocracy on the other. That will make the struggle on this question more positive, and will fix it as the topic that is to divide England for many years, with all privilege, wealth, exclusiveness, and bigotry on one side, and all liberality, progress, intelligence, and the spirit of the age on the other. The world cannot go backwards, and the victory cannot be with the system of the past, the system that every day becomes more impossible in the present. But the strength of that system in England may defer the victory for many a day. So much the worse for England, for the longer the remedy is deferred the more desperate it must be when it comes.

The Radicals.

From the Daily News.

The Black Republicans plunged the country into one civil war. Is it unreasonable to suppose that they would not stop at plunging it into another? On the contrary, that party was less radical, less violent, less revolutionary in 1860 than it is at this hour. The history of Black Republicanism arms its workings with suspicion, and may, therefore, be held as concurrent testimony in support of the inference which points, in the events of the hour, to its intention to carry its purposes even at the cost of another "rebellion."

The majority in Congress has continued for several months past to obstruct the restoration of the Union. That outrage on the country has been committed at the bidding of desperate necessities of party. Determined, now that they are in power, to hold it at all hazards, the Black Republicans are plainly prompted in their hostility to reunion, with a view to the next election for the Presidency. With eleven States in a solid mass against them, they will never consent to enter on that contest; and hence have they determined that, if they cannot divide the vote of these States by giving the elective franchise to the negroes, they will exclude those States from the Electoral College by denying their restoration to the Union! All theories about rights of man, universal suffrage, protection of the freeman, and all that kind of thing, sum up at this moment, in the case of the Black Republicans, to neither more nor less than the cries under which they seek to perpetuate their control of the Government.

The Southern people, it may be set down as positively determined, will not consent to give the negroes of their States the elective franchise. Only an amendment to the Constitution can confer on Congress the authority to force black suffrage upon the South; and the passage of such an amendment may be regarded as insufferable. The division of the Southern vote in the Electoral College may be seen thus to be impracticable; and, therefore, must we conclude that the designs of the Black Republicans narrow themselves down actually to the exclusion of the Southern States from all voice in the next election for the Presidency.

Two years and a half have to elapse before the ensuing contest for the chair of Washington. The party in power do, therefore, a grave injury to the country in their determination to hold it during an interval so long in a state of political excitement. Terrible as that view of the case is in fact, it pales into harmlessness before the other terrors which follow in the train of that traitorous design of radicalism. Events have already shaped themselves sufficiently clearly to show that parties will enter into the Presidential election of 1868 sharply defined. And the breach between the President and Congress now being beyond all hope of patch-work compromise, these two branches of the Government, be the nominees who they may, will be pitted against each other in the struggle, front to front.

The Democracy and the radicals are separated from each other now by memories of outrage. The relations of parties amongst us were, perhaps, never before so characterized by temper. The anger which has already been stirred up by Congress against the President is placed under circumstances which cannot fail of kindling it into a flame. Violent disregard for the Constitution on the one hand, and determined devotion to what remains of it on the other, vetoes and lawless enactments will pass between these two branches of the Government until even the President himself, in his defense of the institutions of the country, shall have become inflamed with patriotic passion. With two branches of the Government battling in bitter hostility at the head of two parties separated by memories of wrong, we may look upon the Presidential election of 1868 as, under any circumstances, brimful of danger to the public repose.

Suppose the President and the Democracy in a majority in 1868, that majority made up of votes from the South. The Black Republicans, who are now excluding Southern votes from Congress with the view of excluding them from the Electoral College, will, in that event, claim the Presidency. But is it to be supposed that the Democrats and the President will acquiesce in that lawless pretension? Even the Republican traitors themselves know that neither Mr. Johnson nor his supporters will submit to such a usurpation without, if necessary, a struggle of blood; and those same Republican traitors, knowing this, are preparing deliberately to meet it by placing General Grant at their head, in order to divide the allegiance of the army! The whole history of the party, the revolutionary temper by which it is actuated at this moment, the only intelligible explanation of its opposition to the restoration of the Union, all combine to warn the friends of peace and order that the radicals have entered on a struggle for power which, like that of 1860, may lead to civil war.

Admission of Colorado.

From the World.

A bill for the admission of Colorado as a State passed the Senate on Wednesday, and will doubtless pass the House. The creation of this new State is a piece of partisanship of the purest water. Earlier in the session, before it was seen to what lengths the quarrel with the President would run, and the need the Republican party would have of two or three additional votes to be completely victorious over the veto, the appropriate committee of the Senate reported, after full investigation, that Colorado ought not to be admitted, and the Senate approved the report. Had the President sent in no vetoes, there would have been no thought of admitting Colorado, any more than there was of unseating Senator Stockton. Besides the inconsistency between the earlier and later action of the Senate, the Republicans fall into a glaring inconsistency in admitting, without negro suffrage; a new State for the purpose of increasing the Congressional strength of the party which is determined to force negro suffrage on the South.

When the bill for admitting Colorado has passed the House, and is sent to the President, we trust he will veto it. It is absurd to erect an immature Territory into a State for the mere purpose of swelling a preponderant sectional vote, when eleven of the old States of the Union, States which have always been in the Union, are excluded from their just representation. When a Territory is denied admission as a State, even if it were ripe for admission, no constitutional right is denied. But the exclusion of actual States is a plain violation both of the letter and the spirit of the Constitution. If the seven Republican Senators who voted yesterday against the Colorado bill will stand their ground, a veto of the bill will prevail. We cannot doubt that the President will oppose the admission of any new States until the rights of the old ones are conceded.

If, as the Republicans have determined, the Southern States are not to be represented until after the ratification of a constitutional amendment ordaining universal negro suffrage the failure of those States to ratify may cause all the Territories to be hurried in at once. But even if the eight Territories were admitted, it would still be in the power of the united South to defeat Constitutional amendments. Eight new States added to the present thirty-six would make forty-four, of which the eleven excluded States would be precisely one-fourth. If the Territories were all States, the eleven could not, indeed, successfully resist a Constitutional amendment acting by themselves; but they would be reinforced by at least Kentucky and Delaware, which would change the numbers to thirty-one against thirteen, rendering amendments impossible till the Southern combination was broken. The Republicans have apparently counted on this, which is the secret of the project now on foot for dividing Tennessee, and erecting the new State of East Tennessee. What further plans they have in contemplation does not yet appear. But they are in no hurry to have their negro-suffrage amendment adopted, so long as it will serve as a pretext for excluding the South. Universal negro suffrage would be of less advantage to the Republican party in a Presidential election than the shutting out of eleven whole States from all participation in the contest. This is what they count on certainly for the *next* Presidential election, and probably for the next ten years.

THE SKILL OF CHINESE LABORERS.—The scaffolding for the purpose of covering the court is proceeding rapidly, the chief supports being now completed, and the upper part in process of being covered with light bamboos, placed about two feet apart. These act as supports for the matting, which is all double, having lining formed of the millet stalk. Some of these sheets of matting are fitted on bamboo frames, which are not intended to be moved, while others are so arranged that, by hallards, they can be pulled open or shut, like window blinds, thus enabling the court to be covered or uncovered, according to temperature, rain, or other circumstances. The skill and ingenuity which the men display are remarkable. They move about on the top of this work, some forty feet from the ground, with the agility of monkeys, and run up and down the straight poles like squirrels, using only their hands and the soles of their feet. A leg of mutton on the top of a greasy pole would stand a poor chance of remaining long an object of competition among Pekin scaffold constructors. The framework is secured only by ropes and twine, and great economy is exercised in picking up and removing the portions that are in excess, several little boys going round in the evening before the men leave, and picking up all the scraps that have been cut off and thrown down. The Chinese workmen display great expertness in throwing materials from one to the other to a considerable height. I noticed this to-day among the scaffold men, and it recalled to my memory having seen one of the mason's laborers taking a spade full of mortar and throw it, spade and all, to a man on the roof of a house, who caught it without dislodging a particle of the mortar. The paper hangers, also, are very expert in throwing up sheets of paper, with one side covered with paste ready for being put on the wall. Their paper for room purposes is very good, the "satin pattern" being that most commonly used. Paper of this kind is not kept in rolls, as with us, but in squares of about 12x10 inches. One man stands by the table and applies the paste, and then adroitly throws the sheet up to another one, who fixes it on the wall.—*Pekin and the Pekinese.*

THE "LANDLORD OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS."—The London *Spectator* begins an article on a recent motion by Lord Grosvenor, in the British House of Commons, as follows:—"The landlord of the House of Commons declines Earl Russell's Reform bill. A few days ago the House was considering one of the hundred metropolitan railway schemes, the bill, we believe for the Mid-London Railway, when Earl Grosvenor rose to move that the bill be read that day six months. 'Why, Lord Grosvenor,' whispered a member not quite up in his 'Governing Families,' 'this railway is not going to Chester.' 'Because there are two hundred and fifty of his father's tenants sitting here,' was the unexpected reply, and we believe the estimate was considerably under the truth."

NAVIGATION OF THE LAKES.—The Detroit (Mich.) *Free Press* reports that navigation is now fairly opened with the St. Clair river and Lake Huron ports, as well as with Sandusky, Cleveland, and Dunkirk, besides other ports on Lake Erie, by means of steam craft. Sailing vessels have not ventured out, but every preparation is making for the first favorable weather. Letters from Mackinaw and the Sault indicate that the waters of the upper lakes will not be open for some weeks.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF HONEST CABMEN.—The Prefecture of Police, in Paris, annually distributes pecuniary rewards to any cabman or omnibus driver who proves his honesty by bringing back to the office for lost goods whatever he may have found in his vehicle. During the past year the number of articles deposited at this office by these poor men amount to 23,971.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

HEALTH OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1866.

Whereas, The anticipated appearance of cholera within our city during the summer months renders it necessary for the Board of Health to take measures for the effectual removal of all ordinary sources of the disease in and about the premises of private citizens;

And whereas, Among the numerous localizing causes of cholera may be named the keeping of cows, hogs and goats together with the fever-producing filth, both in the premises themselves and in the yards adjacent;

And whereas, In order to prevent danger to the public health from a contaminated atmosphere, arising from the accumulation of impure meats and decaying vegetables which are often found in the vaults or cellars occupied by the butchers and hucksters in or in the vicinity of our markets;

And whereas, All odors arising from animal or vegetable substances in a state of decomposition are to a greater or less extent injurious to those who inhale them;

And whereas, The frequent landing at our wharves of hides, fish and vegetables in warm weather, in a state of partial decomposition, is a cause of unhealthiness and discomfort to the neighborhood as well as detrimental to health and a source of disease among those who purchase the same; therefore

Resolved, That the Health Officer be instructed to carry out the following section of an act of the Legislature passed April 5, 1849:—

"Section 3. Whenever any nuisance shall be found anywhere within the jurisdiction of the Board of Health, by reason of the keeping of hogs or other animals, the Board of Health, in addition to their power of destroying the pens or other enclosures containing such animals, or of otherwise abating and removing such nuisance, be and they are hereby empowered to seize such animals, and deliver them over, as directed, to the Guardians for the Relief and Employment of the Poor of the city of Philadelphia, the District of Southwark, and the townships of the Northern Liberties and Penn, for the use of said poor; and it shall be the duty of said Guardians of the Poor, on notice from the Board of Health to receive the said animals and pay the expenses of their removal; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with the keeping of well-regulated markets for the purchase and sale of cattle, excepting swine.

And that on and after fifteen days from the publication of this notice, the law be rigidly and strictly enforced.

Resolved, That our Ward Inspectors be instructed to visit and examine carefully all vaults or cellars occupied by the butchers and hucksters in or in the vicinity of our market-houses, direct them to be thoroughly cleansed and whitewashed, and report to the Board of Health all infected places, from impure meats or decaying vegetables, together with all cases of refusal to comply with this order.

Resolved, That no hides, fish, or vegetables shall be unladen at our wharves, either in the Delaware or Schuylkill rivers, until a permit shall be applied for and obtained from the Board of Health, in accordance with the following extract from section 3 of an act of Assembly passed April 2, 1821:—

"And if any master, captain, owner or owners consignee or consignees, or other persons, shall presume to unload, from on board of any such ship or vessel, any vegetables, fish, or hides, without first having applied for and obtained a permit from the Board of Health, every such master, captain, owner or owners, consignee or consignees, or other person so offending, shall pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars."

By order of the Board of Health.

HORATIO G. SICKEL,
4 26 3t Health Officer.

THE GREAT NATIONAL FAIR.

THE LADY DIRECTORS OF THE

National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home

Will commence to hold A PUBLIC FAIR, in the CITY OF WASHINGTON, on the 15th of MAY NEXT, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Support and Maintenance of the Orphans of National Soldiers and Sailors, not otherwise provided for in their respective States and Territories.

The ladies invite all who can to contribute towards representing their State by a table at the Fair.

The charity is a noble and deserving one, and it is hoped that each State and Territory will be liberally represented.

All contributions should be addressed "NATIONAL SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME, WASHINGTON, D. C." and forwarded, if possible, ten days before the opening of the Fair.

The Institution will be opened for the reception of Children on the 1st of June next, and applications for admission may be forwarded immediately to

MRS. J. CARLISLE, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

Papers friendly to the cause please copy. 4 26 15

"THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA."

The Corporators of "The Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia" in compliance with the requirements of their charter, hereby appoint THURSDAY, the 10th of May, 1866, for the opening of the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company, at the office of the Provident Life and Trust Company, No. 111 S. FOURTH street.

Charles Macalester,	Alfred Stille,
Alexander Henry,	George A. Wood,
John Welsh,	Joseph B. Townsend,
Adolph Borie,	George M. Troutman,
Charles Borie,	Charles Wheeler,
George Trott,	William C. Kent,
M. W. Baldwin,	James W. Hazlehurst,
Isaac Lea,	Richard Meade Bache.
Samuel R. Shipley,	

4 17 21t

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, March 28, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at the Company's office in BORDENTOWN, on SATURDAY, the 28th of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

3 30 14 28 SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary.

BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS"—now on exhibition by permission of the Artist, for the Benefit of the "Lincoln Institution and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Boys' Home," at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, Nos. 912 and 914 CHESNUT Street, for one month only. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Season Ticket, $1 00 Single Ticket, 25 cents. [4 21 1m

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, April 21, 1866.

The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, north side of CHESNUT Street above Fifth on TUESDAY MORNING, the 1st day of May next, at half-past 10 o'clock, after which an election will be held at the same place for officers of the Company for the ensuing year. The election to close at 1 P. M. of the same day.

4 23 7t JAMES S. COX, President.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of THE NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company No. 226 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 o'clock, to accept or reject the Supplement to the Charter as recently passed by the Legislature.

Copies of the act can be had on application at the office. [4 26 4t C. B. LINDSAY, Secretary.

MAMMOTH OIL AND COAL COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office No. 524 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, May 7, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year. E. G. TRASK,
4 26 16t* Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Central Passenger Railway Company, of the city of Philadelphia, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 240 South FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, May 7th, 1866, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a President and six Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. L. J. CRANS, Secretary.
April 23 1866. 4 23 10t*

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKEY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 1 1

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York. 7 17 6

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

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THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 15 §

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE;—containing nearly 200 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX No. 21 ALDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment; no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Mille fleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3§

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
809 Chestnut St., PHILA.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,

Watches,

Jewelry,

Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

We are offering our stock of

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

AND SILVERWARE,

AT A DISCOUNT,

Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
5 22 rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-ware.

8 3 §

STOVES RANGES &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 § No. 1152 MARKET STREET.

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UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 804 CHESNUT STREET.

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One door below Chesnut.)

ESTABLISHED 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

On all orders of $25, two per cent. discount.

On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.

On all orders of $300, four per cent. discount.

All orders should be sent to

HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 Chesnut Street

PHILADELPHIA. 2 16

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 10 3

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS,

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5 20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 8m

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.

PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
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Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS

No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

No. 36 South THIRD Street.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold.

STOCKS bought and sold on commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. [4 25 1m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building,

TO

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET 1 17 6p

5 20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.

7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 Chesnut Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measure or ready for short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 § 706 CHESNUT STREET

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,

REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO

Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceedingly thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to

MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,

Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.

3 23m A. BROWN.

RANDALL & CO.,

PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,

No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.

Fine English Toilet Soaps,

IN GREAT VARIETY. JUST RECEIVED.

Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.

We have constantly on hand every variety of

PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes, Brushes, etc. 3 23m

RESTAURANT

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN

Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.

GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.

The choicest Liquors always on hand.

No. 535 CHESNUT STREET.

3 10 3m HENRY BECKER, Manager.

A New Anæsthetic.

ANOTHER USE FOR PETROLEUM.

The Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* has a paper communicated by Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, describing a new anæsthetic. The name "rhigolene," from the Greek word which means extreme cold, is proposed by Dr. Bigelow for a petroleum naptha, boiling at seventy degrees Fahrenheit. It is one of the most volatile liquids obtained by the distillation of petroleum, and is applied to the production of cold by evaporation. It is a hydro-carbon, wholly destitute of oxygen, and is the lightest of all known liquids, having a specific gravity of 0·625. Dr. Bigelow, after speaking of the different products of petroleum, says:—

"When it was learned here that Mr. Richardson, of London, had produced a useful anæsthesia by freezing, through the agency of ether vapor, reducing the temperature to six degrees below zero, F., it occurred to me that a very volatile product of petroleum might be more sure to congeal the tissues, besides being far less expensive than ether. Mr. Merrill having, at my request, manufactured a liquid of which the boiling point was seventy degrees F., it proved that the mercury was easily depressed by this agent to nineteen degrees below zero, and that the skin could be with certainty frozen hard in five or ten seconds. A lower temperature might, doubtless, be produced, were it not for the ice which surrounds the bulb of the thermometer.

"Freezing by rhigolene is far more sure than by ether as suggested by Mr. Richardson, inasmuch as common ether, boiling only at about ninety-six degrees instead of seventy degrees, often fails to produce an adequate degree of cold. The rhigolene is more convenient and more easily controlled than the freezing mixtures hitherto employed. Being quick in its action, inexpensive and comparatively odorless, it will supercede general or local anæsthesia by either or chloroform for small operations and in private houses. * * * But for large operations it is obviously less convenient than general anæsthesia, and will never supersede it. Applied to the skin, a first degree of congelation is evanescent, but if continued or used on a large scale, the dangers of frost bite and mortification must be imminent."

In 1861 Dr. Bigelow, in experimenting with kerosolenes, of four different densities, found the lightest of them, the boiling-point of which was ninety degrees, to be an efficient anæsthetic by inhalation.

Naval Intelligence.

LIST OF IRON-CLADS NOW BUILDING.

Out of nearly seventeen iron-clads ordered to be built for the United States Government during the Rebellion, only fifteen now remain in the hands of the builders. Six entirely distinct classes of iron-clads are represented among these fifteen unfinished vessels, and two of them, the *Dunderberg* and the *Puritan*, have no counterpart in our navy as yet, although if successful it is probable that orders will be given for the construction of more vessels of their class. The *Kalamazoo* class, of which four vessels are now being built, is also entirely a new style of iron-clad.

The next in order on the list is the *Tippecanoe*, a monitor iron-clad and sister ship to seven vessels now in service, among which we may mention the well-known monitors *Canonicus*, *Mahopac*, and *Manhattan*. The *Shiloh* is a light draught monitor, and represents a class of which there are fourteen vessels now in service and building. The *Mariella* and *Sandusky* are also light draught monitors, but are of a different class from the others, being much smaller. The following is a complete list of the iron-clads now being built for the Government. The *Dunderberg* and *Puritan* are receiving their machinery, and will soon be ready for service, while the remaining thirteen vessels have not yet been launched:—

Name.	*Guns.*	*Tonnage.*	*Building at*
Dunderberg	10	5060	New York.
Puritan	4	3265	New York.
Shakamaxon	4	3200	Philadelphia.
Quinsigamond	4	3200	Boston.
Passaconaway	4	3200	Portsmouth.
Kalamazoo	4	3200	New York.
Tippecanoe	2	1034	Cincinnati.
Shiloh	2	614	St. Louis.
Etla	2	614	St. Louis.
Klamath	2	614	Cincinnati.
Yuma	2	614	Cincinnati.
Umpqua	2	614	Brownsville, Pa.
Tunlis	2	614	Kensington, Pa.
Marietta	2	479	Pittsburg, Pa.
Sandusky	2	479	Pittsburg, Pa.

A Geographical Hoax.

An amusing hoax was exposed by Sir Henry Rawlinson at a late meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London. He said that a bold imposition had for many years mystified and misled geographers respecting that part of Central Asia which lies between Cashmere and the Russian territory. Documents, sketches, and maps are deposited in the Goverument archives of St. Petersburg, giving a minute account of an exploration of that almost unknown region, purporting to have been made by a German gentleman whose name, however, was unknown, the maps being accompanied by thirty astronomical observations, whereby the exact latitude and longitude of as many places was said to have been determined. The German asserted that he was commissioned sixty years ago by the Indian Government to explore that part of Asia for the purpose of purchasing horses; that he was accompanied on his journey by Lieutenant Harvey and forty sepoys; that, after having purchased one hundred and thirty horses, he sent them under charge of Lieutenant Harvey and eight sepoys, but that the party were plundered by a native tribe, and all the horses were stolen; that he afterwards purchased nine hundred and thirty more horses, though what became of them did not appear; that in consequence of a quarrel with the Indian Government, who disbelieved the account of the loss of the first lot of horses, he went in dudgeon to St. Petersburg, and laid before the Russian Government the results of his explorations, which were entered in the archives of the empire. The accounts of that portion of Asia said to have been so explored have until very recently been assumed to be correct; the documents have been translated into different languages; the delineations of the country have been copied into more recent maps; and the latitudes and longitudes so minutely given have been relied on as as correct. Sir Henry Rawlinson, having suspicion of their authenticity, submitted the documents to a most searching examination, and the result he has arrived at is that the whole account is an elaborate geographical hoax. Many parts of the documents were so like the truth that he for some time hesitated before he could decide positively that the whole were fallacious, but he had at last come to that conclusion, and Lord Strangford, who had assisted in examining the evidence, fully concurred with him. Sir Roderick Murchison thought Sir Henry had fully exposed the fallacies of the German without a name, whom he might be said to have killed over and over again.

General-Feldzeugmeister Louis Vondek, the Austrian Commander-in-Chief.

The danger of a general break-down of the whole European system, as it was established by the treaties of 1815, may prevent the jealousy of Prussia and Austria from taking the character of open hostility for the time being. The doubtful policy of the smaller German kingdoms and principalities, and the hidden designs of Louis Bonaparte in case of a war between the two great German powers, may determine either of them to defer for a few years longer the settlement of the question of dynastic supremacy in Germany by the chances of war. Nevertheless, a general war in Europe is to be expected before long, even if it should not be the result of the partition of the Danish depredation between the two crowned robbers.

In view of such an event, it seems to be of some interest to make our readers acquainted with the principal generals on either side, already designed and suggested as the commanders-in-chief of the two great armies. In regard to the commanding of the Prussian forces there are a great many propositions, made by outsiders only whilst it is already known that General Louis von Benedek is to be the commander of the Austrian army. He now bears the title of General Feldzeugmeister, a designation used only in Austria for the highest rank in the military hierarchy, and corresponding nearest with the rank of a Field Marshal.

General Benedek is the son of a highly respected Hungarian physician. He was born in 1804, and entered the army as an ensign in 1822. In 1843 he was promoted a Lieutenant-Colonel, and served with great success and bravery during the rebellions in Galicia and Poland, until in 1848 he was put in command of a regiment of infantry in Lombardy.

He distinguished himself at the battle of Novara, and received a command in Hungary, toge her with the rank of a Major General in 1849: but, being dangerously wounded at one of the first battles by a piece of shell, he no longer took part in the Hungarian war. When he had recovered he was attached to General Radetzky's army in Italy, as a Chief of the Staff of the Quartermaster General's Department, and in 1859 he became commander of the Eighth Army Corps. At the commencement of the last Italian war he had hardly an opportunity to show his military capacity, though one of his divisions was in the bloody fight of Melegnano. It was only at Solferino, when his 27,000 men were attacked by a force of the Piedmontese of over 40,000, where he is known to have exhibited the very greatest military talents, although he could not save the day for the Austrian army. After the peace of Villa-Franca he was appointed the Military Governor of Hungary, and in 1860 he was called to the command-in-chief of the army in Italy, with the rank of Feldzeugmeister, until, at a later period, he was put at the head of all the Austrian forces.—*St. Louis Republican.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE

(*For Additional Local Items see Eighth Page.*)

MEETING OF COUNCILS.—The regular stated meeting of Councils was held yesterday.

Select Council.—Mr. Omerly offered a resolution, instructing the Committee of Health to inquire into an alleged deposit by certain parties of filth from cess-pools on the public highways, and allowing the same to run into the sewers, and prosecute such parties. The resolution passed.

Messrs. Barlow and Freeman presented petitions numerously signed, asking that the sale of meats upon the highways by other than farmers be prevented.

Mr. Freeman called up an ordinance to promote public cleanliness and health, which passed Common Council, and was published several weeks since. It was agreed to.

Mr. Gray reported a resolution from the Committee on Water, authorizing the purchase of ground for a reservoir in the Twenty-fourth Ward. The resolution passed.

Mr. King offered a resolution instructing the City Solicitor to take measures for testing the legality of the act of the State Legislature creating a debt for the erection of the bridge over the Schuylkill at South street. Agreed to.

The Clerk of Common Council here announced that the Germantown Railway bill had passed that branch, with an amendment requiring the Company to pay $25 into the City Treasury. The amendment was concurred in.

Mr. Smith presented a resolution authorizing the transfer of cases of infectious or contagious disease from the County Prison to the Municipal Hospital. Carried.

Mr. Page offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Commissioner of City Property and Chief Engineer of the Water Department to report at the next meeting of Select Council the number and names of persons occupying properties under their care, and what rent could be obtained for such properties if let. Adjourned.

Common Council.—A communication was received from the Board of Health, asking for a better supply of water for the Municipal Hospital. Referred.

Mr. Stanton offered a resolution returning the thanks of the city to James Dorsey for his arrest of Antoine Probst, and that the Mayor promote said officer. Referred to Committee on Police.

Mr. Palmer presented a communication from a number of citizens, asking that Moyamensing Hall be rented for one year to the institution known as the Little Wanderers' Home. Referred.

Mr. Marcer (in place) submitted an ordinance providing that after the passage of the ordinance any person or persons depositing dirt, filth, or ashes in any private street or alley within the limits of the city, the owner or occupier of property bounded on said private streets refusing, after three days' notice, to remove said dirt, ashes, etc., shall pay a penalty of $5.

The ordinance was postponed for one week.

CASUALTIES.—The following cases were admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital during yesterday:—

Charles Wade, aged 15 years, residing at No. 785 South Sixth street, fell through the hatchway from the fourth floor of the building corner Sixth and Minor streets, yesterday, and received severe injuries about the head and face.

William Donahoe, aged 40 years, living in Ellsworth street, below Tenth, broke his collar-bone by falling from a building.

Daniel Butler, aged 27 years, while engaged in working on a building in Chester, Pa., fell and fractured his collar-bone.

William Murphy, aged 19 years, had his left foot badly mashed by being caught between the bumpers of two coal cars at Phœnixville.

Jonathan Kinsler, aged 12 years, had his right foot severely injured by a barrel of sugar rolling on it.

POLICE ITEM.—William Dehaven, otherwise Dowling, had a further hearing at the Central Station, on the charge of obtaining bundles from errand boys by fraud. Three lads were examined, two of whom fully identified the prisoner as the man who met them on the street and took their bundles to hold until they went after a safe key which he pretended was at a neighboring store or hotel, and did not wait for their return. From one of the boys he got goods worth over ninety dollars; from another a package worth over eighty dollars, and five pairs of pantaloons from another lad. The accused was held for further hearing, as there are other charges against him.

VIGILANT FIRE COMPANY.—The Vigilant Steam Fire Engine Company, of Philadelphia, intend making an excursion to Chicago on the 20th of June coming. Messrs. Daniel J. Barr and David S. Barry have already arrived there for the purpose of making arrangements for the company's visit. The Vigilant will take with them about eighty members and a famous brass band. It is stated in the Chicago newspapers that the fire department of that city will give the Vigilant a grand reception. The visitors will remain in Chicago three or four days.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of Robert W. Smith, who disappeared on the night of February 2, was found in the Delaware yesterday, off Reed street. Deceased resided on Smith's Island, and, on the night of his disappearance, he started in a boat from below Chestnut street to go to the island. There was much ice in the Delaware at the time, and it is supposed that the boat was crushed by it. Mr. Smith was fifty-three years old. He was well known to visitors to the island.

SERIOUS FALL.—Yesterday a lad named Charles Morris, employed in the hat manufacturing establishment of Messrs. Donovan & Case, Sixth and Minor streets, fell through a hatchway in the factory, from the third to the first floor, and was seriously injured. He was attempting to place a bucket on the hook attached to the hatchway rope, and lost his balance, coming down upon his face. He was removed to the Hospital.

BREACH OF TRUST.—A gentleman residing on Walnut street started for Europe a few weeks since, leaving his horses and carriages in charge of his coachman. But a few days elapsed before the coachman sold one of the carriages and a horse, and then fled from the city. Four horses that were left in the stable remained without food over a day before the flight of the coachman was known.

FIRES.—The barn of Lewis Rementer, on Ridge avenue, above Washington lane, was destroyed by fire about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Loss about $1000.

Francis Martin's patent roofing establishment, on Gaul street, above Dauphin, Nineteenth Ward, was damaged to the extent of $300, about half-past 12 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A VISIT TO PERKIOMEN.—The Water Committee of the City Councils will pay a visit to the Perkiomen valley to-day, to make an inspection of that place, with the view of erecting water-works there, for a supply for Philadelphia. The Perkiomen stream at times is one of the widest in the State.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—Admiral Farragut and lady arrived in this city last evening, and are stopping at the Continental.

ANOTHER MAN BEATEN.—Henry Copeland was attacked and badly beaten yesterday, on the Reading Railroad, by three men, supposed to be coal-heavers on a strike. On the previous day several men were attacked and beaten. A police force is kept in the neighborhood of the Richmond coal wharves, but the attacks upon the men were made when the police were not at hand.

DROWNED.—On Wednesday evening, about 6 o'clock, a young man known as "Charley," employed on board of an English barque, lying in the Delaware at Shippen street wharf, fell overboard and was drowned. His remains have not been recovered.

ACCIDENT.—Albert L. Dubarry, aged nineteen years, residing in Mervine street, above Columbia avenue, had one of his feet badly injured by being run over by the United States Hose carriage, at Belgrade and Palmer streets, yesterday afternoon.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 13 1y

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, CORNER of BROAD and LOCUST Streets.
Lessee and Manager..... WILLIAM WHEATLEY.
FOURTH AND LAST WEEK BUT TWO of the successful engagement of
THE GREAT RAVEL TROUPE.
GREAT ATTRACTIONS
THIS EVENING (Friday) ONLY BENEFIT OF ANTOINE RAVEL.
The following excellent programme is offered:
The Pet of the city, YOUNG AMERICA, on the TRAPEZE FLYING TRAPEZE.
The screaming and amusing pantomime of SIMON'S MISHAPS.
Simon.....GABRIEL RAVEL
First night of the beautiful ballet of LA SYLPHIDE.
The Sorcerer.....ANTOINE RAVEL
Concluding with the grand fairy pantomime of RAOUL.
Raoul.....FRANCOIS RAVEL
Laurel.....ANTOINE RAVEL
Bamboula.....YOUNG AMERICA
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. Reserved seats, 75 cents.
Family Circle, 38 cents.
Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Doors open at ½ past 7. Commences at ¼ before 8.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, THE FOURTH GRAND RAVEL MATINEE.
VOL-AU-VENT—JEANNETTE AND JEANNOT.
ADMISSION, with reserved seats.....50 cents
Seats can be secured six days in advance at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, 8 E. corner Seventh and Chestnut streets and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

NEW CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESTNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM F. SINN.....Resident Manager.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
BENEFIT
BENEFIT
OF
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
AND
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
of the beautiful drama, in five acts,
THE PEARL OF SAVOY.
THE PEARL OF SAVOY.
THE PEARL OF SAVOY.
THE PEARL OF SAVOY.
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL will be supported by
Mr. J. W. COLLIER,
Miss JOSIE ORTON,
and the strength of the Company.
Marie.....Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL
New and beautiful Scenery.
Expensive Appointments, etc. etc
In active preparation,
LITTLE BAREFOOT.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 28,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
Second Matinee Performance of
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.
Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c., and $1.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins quarter to 8.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 27,
BENEFIT
OF
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
on which occasion he will appear in a
DOUBLE SHAKESPEARIAN BILL,
SHYLOCK
IN THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
AND
PETRUCHIO,
IN TAMING OF THE SHREW.
Bassanio.....Mr. CHARLES BARRON
Gratiano.....Mr. J. B. TAYLOR
SATURDAY,
EDWIN BOOTH as RICHARD III.
MONDAY—EDWIN BOOTH as RUY BLAS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
BENEFIT OF MADAME CELESTE.
TO-NIGHT (Friday) April 27,
THE FRENCH SPY.
Victoire,
Henry St. Aime,
Bamet,
Previous to the drama,
THE WANDERING MINSTREL.
Jem Baggs (with songs).....Stuart Robson
A great bill for SATURDAY NIGHT.
MADAME CELESTE in
THREE CHARACTERS.
MONDAY, NEXT.
THE WOMAN IN RED.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
POWERFUL ATTRACTION.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
THE WONDERFUL EL NINO EDDIE,
Mr. G. W. SMITH and Ballet Troupe.
BURLESQUES, ETHIOPIAN OPERA CORPS,
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MUSICAL SOIREE,
EVERY EVENING,
AT THE
CITY CHESS AND READING ROOMS,
No. 1235 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia. [4 16 1m

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3¾ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 18 m

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.
WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.
MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,
No. 118 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton and Woollen Machinery,
Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.
Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING
Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

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ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CARSON
GOLD MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK.....$500,000
NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.
Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.
WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.
OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,
J. HOPKINS TARR.
SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.
DIRECTORS,
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CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
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The Land of this Company consists of about 150 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 35 miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 4 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Barrow Ores, and are very rich yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of his property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of his ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine penny-eights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216 92 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully

BOOTH & GARRETT.

Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 464 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from	$22 50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS	27 50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING	15 00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE, do	12 00 to 150
GENTS' do do	8 00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
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MARRIAGE GUIDE.—"There are more things 'twixt Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy."
Let no young man enter the obligations of married life without reading every page of DR. YOUNG'S MARRIAGE GUIDE; or, Every One His Own Doctor. It discloses facts that every one should be acquainted with. It contains one hundred engravings, explaining the anatomy of the human system, both male and female, with useful information that every one should know.
Price, 50 cents. Sold at
DR. WILLIAM YOUNG'S OFFICE,
3 17 6 No. 416 SPRUCE Street, above Fourth.

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Paragon Oil and Safety Lamps.
BRIGHT LIGHT—THREE HOURS—ONE CENT
No chimney! No smoke! No grease.
Sold by Inventors,
KELLY & NEEL,
No. 911 MARKET Street.
AGENTS WANTED.
Also, Dealers in Soaps and Coal Oil. Machinery Oil; warranted not to gum or chill. $1·25 per gallon. 3 15

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, April 16, 1866, Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4 15 A. M. (Mondays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Way Mail Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11 45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 9, 11 15 A. M., 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. The 4 30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad or Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington at 6 45, 8 and 9 30 A. M., 4 and 6 30 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.
Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4 30 and 10 P. M.
CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7 46, 8 46, 10 14 and 11 40 A. M., 4 42, 5 56, 7 26 and 10 56 P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7 35 A. M., Way-mail, 9 20 A. M., Express 1 10 P. M., Express, 6 35 P. M., Express, 8 25 P. M., Express.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE
Leave Chester at 4 40 and 8 52 A. M., and 3 38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5 23 and 9 33 A. M. and 4 16 P. M.
Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6 45 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4 45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 5 00 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 8 A. M. train for Philadelphia.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4 15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark Elkton, Northeast Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington; accommodation Train at 11 30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.
BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8 25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also a train at Elkton, Newark, Chester, to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6 00 P. M.
4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves from Street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.
On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of the Evening Trains.
Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 901 Chestnut street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—
Mail Train.....at 8 00 A. M.
Fast Line.....at 12 00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.....at 3 30 "
Lancaster Accommodation.....at 4 00 "
Mail Train, No. 2.....at 5 30 "
Erie Mail.....at 9 00 "
Philadelphia Express.....at 11 10 "
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:
Cincinnati Express.....at 1 10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express.....at 3 10 "
Fast Line.....at 8 20 "
Harrisburg Accommodation, No. 1.....at 9 00 "
Parkesburg.....at 9 00 "
Lancaster Train.....at 12 30 P. M.
Fast Line.....at 1 10 "
Mail Accommodation, No. 2.....at 4 40 "
Day Express.....at 5 30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation.....at 9 10 "
* Daily except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday.
All other Trains daily, except Sunday.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owners, unless taken by special contract.
TICKET OFFICES
Have been opened at No. 621 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, and Girard House, where Tickets may be procured to all important points in Pennsylvania, as well as the West, Northwest and Southwest; and all particulars given as to time and connections by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.
The Ticket Office at West Philadelphia will be continued as heretofore, where all information respecting routes, as well as Tickets, can be had on application to
THOMAS H. PARKE
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations apply to
FRANCIS FUNK,
3 12 No. 137 DOCK Street.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M. arrive at Erie 9 15 A. M.
Leave Erie at 1·55 P. M. arrive at New York 3 40 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information, respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia; and for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; A. L. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. T. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport. 3

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads, INCREASED DESPATCH.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.
Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Bordentown, Delaware and Fleming-ton, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 12 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A bill memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shipper, and consignee, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more it will be delivered at the foot of Fourth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.
For terms or other information, apply to
WALTER R. FREEMAN, Freight Agent.
11 1 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until further Notice,
FOR GERMANTOWN
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8·9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3½, 5½, 7, 8, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8·40, 11·40 A. M., 2·40, 5·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.
FOR CONSHOCKOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3½, 5½, 6½, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 6¾, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 6, and 8 P. M.
The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., and 5 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3½, 5½, 6½, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6¾, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½, A. M., 2, 5, 6·35 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7 P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5¾, and 8 P. M.
W. B. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TR

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1866.

Sound Doctrine from a Strange Source.

* * * "Neither individuals nor nations can *afford* to be unjust. Oppression is a costly kind of wickedness. It corrupts the morals of the people that engage in it, and saps their strength. It is the herald of ruin."

* * * * * *

"But although the policy of oppression seems easy just now, and promises no immediate peril, it is fraught with dangers in the future which it requires no prophetic eye to discern."

OUR readers will probably be somewhat astonished to learn that the above extracts are *not* copied from some "miserable abolition" paper, but from our conservative contemporary the *Age!* We have been so accustomed to hear such sentiments scoffed at, to see them stigmatized as "*cant*," to have them ridiculed as "pseudo philanthropy," and the like, that when we saw them in the *Age*, we must confess, we felt like exclaiming, "Is SAUL also among the prophets?"

These are the fundamental maxims of political morality, and are the "a," "b," "c" of republicanism.

"Neither individuals nor nations can *afford* to be unjust." Remember that, when expediency and false economy, and bleareyed avarice ask us to refuse equal rights to four millions of *loyal*, native-born American citizens, simply because they are black.

"Oppression is a *costly* kind of wickedness." Write that over the grave of American slavery. It cost us the blood of three hundred thousand of our bravest and best. It has left a legacy of taxes to our children's children. Let the South, too, inscribe it over *her* slain. Let her read it in the light of blazing villages and cities. Let her meditate upon it beside her ruined plantations, and amid her desolate fields trampled down by the bloody hoof of cruel war. "*Costly?*"—yes, that is the word. Slavery has cost the people of the United States enough to have built forty railroads to the Pacific; enough to have endowed common schools, and academies and colleges, and universities sufficient to have educated, free of cost, every child in the land. This is money. But what price shall we put upon the priceless—our lost heroes?

"It *corrupts the morals* of the people that engage in it." True as Holy Writ. Go, read that to the men who perjured themselves that they might lift up polluted hands against the life of their country. Go, read it to the guilty conspirators who compassed the torture of our poor boys at Andersonville, and plotted the murder of ABRAHAM LINCOLN!

"But although the policy of oppression seems easy just now, and promises no immediate peril, it is fraught with dangers in the future which it requires no prophetic eye to discern." Wisdom is justified of her children. JEFFERSON uttered this sentiment concerning slavery three-quarters of a century ago. How often have abolitionists repeated it since, only to be scoffed at for their pains! Now we see this truth in the light of accomplished history. It has been demonstrated before our eyes. It is still good for all coming time. The path of justice—equal and exact justice to all—is the only path of safety. Shall we not remember this, in the settlement of those great questions which are now before the country? We have been more than just, we have been *merciful* to the white traitor; shall we not be simply *just* to the black patriot? These loyal black millions are powerless—they are on our hands—we can oppress them if we choose. "The policy of oppression seems very easy just now," conservatism and blind prejudice and ancient hate are clamoring for it; but are there no "dangers" in the future? Can we "afford to be unjust?" Will not "oppression" prove to be a "costly kind of wickedness?" Let the past answer. Beware of "the peril of injustice."

We are much obliged to the *Age* for its text. We hope it will learn to love these truths *for their own sake*, after a while.

The Horrors of Emigrant Ships.

THE cholera has recently been brought very near to us—quite near enough, indeed to cause a very great deal of alarm among all classes of our people. The public mind appears to have taken it for granted that the pestilence will certainly visit us this summer; and yet every one may reasonably object to having it thrust upon us prematurely by the gross stupidity or criminal carelessness of foreigners. Within a few days just passed two merchant vessels have approached our shores with the cholera in the poison on board, and it is truly wonderful that the infection has not already reached our cities, and commenced its ravages. One of the ships put in at Halifax with over thirteen hundred passengers, and the other was coming into New York harbor with one thousand and forty-three passengers. In both vessels the disease had broken out in a violent form, and a considerable number of deaths have occurred.

It is very obvious that the overcrowding of the ships in question was, of itself, a sufficient cause of disease, independently of any antecedent conditions. Wherever and whenever the cholera first breaks out, whether in Asia or elsewhere, it probably originates in bad air, and bad air can be produced in the steerage of a ship packed to suffocation with people not over cleanly, as well as amid the fetid atmosphere of the densely populated cities of the East. It is not at all surprising, therefore, that fatal sickness, attended with great mortality, was generated on board of the ships *England* and *Virginia*. They were literally floating nurseries of pestilence and death, sent hitherward with an almost positive certainty of disseminating the seeds of disease in this country, and spreading panic and desolation throughout the whole land. Those who, for the sake of making money, thrust more than a thousand persons, of all ages and sexes, into the hold of a merchant vessel, where they wallow like pigs in a sty, and breathe the poison emitted from their own bodies, are guilty of something worse even than deliberate murder. They subject human beings to sufferings only comparable in kind and degree to the famous horrors of the "middle passage" on board of slavers, and, in addition, expose whole communities to the ravages of a fearful epidemic imported into their midst from foreign shores. Criminality of this atrocious character should be prevented by municipal regulations enforced at all the ports of the world, and considerations of self-defence should induce every civilized Government to insist that emigrant ships especially shall not enter their ports carrying more than a certain complement of passengers in proportion to their capacity.

New York is indebted to her quarantine laws entirely for being thus far protected against a cargo of deadly disease recently brought almost to her very wharves. It is of the first importance that every American seaboard city shall exercise the utmost vigilance and employ the most stringent measures for the next few months, to prevent the introduction, if possible, of cholera in the vessels sailing hither from any quarter in which that terrible scourge prevails. But it must be confessed that neither in our health laws nor our quarantine arrangements do we exhibit a wise providence against the insidious approaches of pestilence. The cleansing of our streets, upon which depends in a great measure our freedom from epidemic disease, has hitherto been too much regarded as a job by which contractors may pocket munificent profits without performing much work. Reform in this matter is greatly needed, and we shall hope to see it effected by those who are now entrusted with the business of purifying our highways and keeping them in a wholesome state. As regards the quarantine, it is notorious that diversity in the regulations of the various cities not only causes a great deal of difficulty among the owners and masters of vessels, but that it operates against the object for which all quarantine laws are framed. Our present system, if such it can be called, does not and cannot effectually prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that the attempt to carry the regulations into execution has failed to afford the desired security, in spite of the caution and energy of the officers and agents employed for the purpose. The reason is apparent. If, for example, Charleston, Norfolk, Baltimore, New York, or Boston be afflicted with cholera, yet while the quarantine laws of each of the said places are quite stringent in reference to the admission of vessels from foreign ports, they can give us no security against the sailing of vessels from their own waters to those of the Delaware at Philadelphia. A uniform system which would be published, known to all, strict in its requirements, universally applicable under Federal authority, and capable of being fully carried out, would prevent the evil in question, be more satisfactory to the owners of shipping, and be indeed a wise and salutary practice' reform in our sanitary police. An approach to this idea has been made by the order directing a certain number of our national vessels to cruise or lie off the harbors of our principal Atlantic ports, to intercept and examine foreign ships suspected of having a pestilential disease on board. This one step is in the right direction and it might conduce to the organization by Congress of a complete and uniform national quarantine system.

The Austro-Prussian Difficulty.

THE latest news from Europe in reference to the differences between Prussia and Austria leaves the question of war or peace in a state of as much uncertainty as it was four or five weeks ago. Both parties maintain a threatening attitude, much like that of two school boys, each of whom has a chip on his shoulder, and dares the other to knock it off. But neither is willing to take the responsibility which the challenge involves, and, of course, instead of a first blow and a bloody set-to on both sides, the pugnacious adversaries do nothing but exchange words of banter and crimination.

This sort of bristling and snarling may be very agreeable amusement for those immediately engaged in it, but it holds all Europe and a considerable part of the outside world in a very unpleasant state of suspense. If there is to be a fight, really and positively, there are certain European powers, including France, Russia, and England, who must, necessarily, be very seriously implicated in the conflict, however sincerely they may wish to avoid being involved in a general continental war of indefinite duration; while the United States of America cannot be unaffected in their commercial interests, at least, by such an event, however perfectly they may be enabled to preserve their neutrality between the numerous belligerents. We should, no doubt, profit largely in various ways by a struggle that would embroil all the great powers in the opposite hemisphere in a fierce and protracted effort to destroy each others' industry and trade; and yet, after the experience we have recently gained of the terrible evils of war, our people, in spite of any considerations of the pecuniary or political advantages they might realize in consequence of a general break-up of the peace of Europe, would regard with sincere regret any such disturbance as is now threatened by the wordy controversy that is going on between the two leading members of the Germanic Confederation. The largest and truest prosperity and happiness of the entire civilized world must be found in universal and absolute peace, and all nations should be concerned to prevent war in any one section of the whole circle of those States which are united by amicable political relations and the reciprocal exchanges of commerce. This fact suggests the inquiry why all conflicts of arms should not be averted by the friendly intervention of the principal Governments not immediately concerned in those disputes which occasionally arise between two or more particular nations or States of the world, but which, notwithstanding, must suffer more or less directly and considerably in consequence of the conflict which they might possibly prevent by timely and judicious mediation. Russia has already stepped forward with a tender of her influence to effect an honorable adjustment of the controversy before it proceeds from words to blows; and there is no reason whatever why Great Britain and the United States, which are, beyond all question, the controlling powers of the world, should not follow the example of the Czar. Motives of delicacy should not be allowed to prevail in such exigencies. The human family, descended from a common ancestry, though scattered over the globe and divided by tongues, religions, and political constitutions, should yet observe the courtesies and amenities of individual friendship and domestic relationship. However the Christian communities and governments of the world may be separated by geographical lines and civil institutions, there should, in this advanced stage of civilization, exist the same sort of mutual regard, amity, and interest among them that exists between the individual members of the same household.

Some years ago there was organized what was called a peace society, whose object was to substitute the arguments and persuasions of reason and virtue in the stead of brute force, for the settlement of all the contentions that might arise between the various civilized Governments of the world. The plan was to have all international disputes referred for decision to a general congress representing all the great and small States of the Christian world, and from which there should be no appeal to the sword. The idea was eminently worthy of the age, and highly creditable to the benevolent and wise men who originated it. But their first efforts were not successful; and they seem to have abandoned what, to our apprehension, was the sublimest enterprise of this century. It is too late to recover what was so weakly surrendered, and carry it out to perfect consummation. War is not a fit means for the settlement of differences between Christian, or even civilized Governments. Truth and justice are but seldom or never secured by the triumph of numbers over principle. War is barbarous in its origin and effects. It really settles no more than a private duel, in which the innocent party may be shot down, and nothing but his personal honor be saved. The time has come, we think, when disputes between Governments, as well as individuals, should be arranged by peaceable means, and when the nations "shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning-hooks, and nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither learn war any more."

Pirate Semmes at Home.

From the Mobile Times, Saturday.

The return of Admiral R. Semmes to his home has filled with joy a large circle of friends, and with gratitude towards the President all those who cherish what is great and noble.

We had the pleasure of spending an evening with the brave sailor, and to hear from his own mouth the relation of his release, as well as the views of the President on his political status, and we can assure his friends, those who do not believe that republics should always be ungrateful, that the election of Admiral Semmes to the responsible office of Probate Judge has the President's full approval, and that nothing should be allowed to influence or oppose it on such groundless apprehensions.

The valiant struggle, made a few days ago, by the friends of General Johnston to elect him to a responsible office, fully proves that there is a right spirit in the land, and although unsuccessful, it establishes the fact that many hearts still beat which cannot remain cold when certain glorious names are pronounced.

When the history of the late war shall have been written by an impartial hand, the proudest and most glorious incident of it will be found in the pages recording the unequal contest between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*.

Shall Admiral Semmes, just escaped from the very jaws of death, through the daring and humanity of an Englishman, find less devotion among his own compatriots?

Civil Law in Alabama.

THE DEXTER CASE—FOR PRESIDENT DIXON IS TO BE PLACED IN THE HANDS OF THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

The following despatch from Attorney-General Speed, says the Mobile *Times*, is, for many reasons, highly important:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 2d, 1866.—To the United States District Attorney and United States Marshal:—The President has directed Major-General Woods, commanding, to turn over to you F. C. A. Dexter, without waiting any proceedings by habeas corpus. He further directs that the Marshal receive and take into his custody the said F. C. A. Dexter and hold him to answer any charge that may be alleged against him for offences against the United States, until he be discharged by due course of law.

He directs that the District Attorney will, with diligence, cause proper legal proceedings to be instituted against the said Dexter before competent civil authority, in order that he may be brought to trial for such offences.

You will each make report of your action to this office. JAMES SPEED, Attorney General.

In the United States District Court this morning, General Wood and Provost Marshal Brooks appeared, and the custody of the relator was transferred, as above directed. The writ of habeas corpus was then discharged, and Judge Busted issued a warrant authorizing the Marshal to assume custody of the prisoner.—*Montgomery Mail, 25th.*

A PASSPORT SYSTEM.—The French Government is about to propose to the various Governments of Europe a uniform passport system.

THE FENIANS

Their Forces Gathering at Ogdensburg—The Sweeney Faction Meditating Something—Killian's Forces Abandoning Eastport—Canadians Growing Sick of War and its Expenses.

EASTPORT, Me., April 26.—The steamer *De Soto*, the flagship of the Eastern squadron, arrived here to-day. General B. Doran Killian and a number of other Fenians are in town this morning. Some artillery arrived to day from Treat's Island, and is being stored in French & Son's store-houses. Three hundred Fenians left here to-day, homeward bound, finding that there was no chance to get back the arms which were seized by the United States authorities; and as it was never intended to put the whole force of the organization into this affair, orders were received from headquarters for all to return to their homes.

The announcement of the fact created intense excitement among the Fenians. They held private meetings among themselves, and vowed they would never return without a fight; but when it was shown to them by their leaders here that there was not the faintest hope of making even a successful raid upon any point with the few arms they had procured from their schooner during her detention, the majority became somewhat resigned, although they bitterly complained of what they openly called the perfidy and mismanagement of some gentlemen here, regarding whom there is a wide difference of opinion. The affair has turned out a miserable *fiasco;* ridiculous, did it not bring with it so many sad consequences. Hundreds of fine young fellows left their homes, threw up their situations, gave up everything to join, heart and soul, in this movement, and it was truly a melancholy sight to see them leave by the boat to-day.

The majority are utterly ruined, not knowing where to go after they arrive at their destination, the funds not being sufficient to do more than to pay their passage back again. They cried bitterly, like children, on leaving.

The Fenians Gathering in Force at Ogdensburg, N. Y.—The Canadians Murmuring at the Expense of Maintaining the Volunteer Army.

MONTREAL, April 26.—The examination of the Cornwall prisoners will, doubtless, be concluded next Thursday. Mr. Brydges, the Grand Trunk Railway manager, will probably be one of the witnesses. The prisoners cannot now be finally tried before the fall term. The recent action of the American Government for the maintenance of neutrality meets with the warmest approval. The people are beginning to murmur in no doubtful manner about the expenses being incurred in keeping the volunteers in the field. This dissatisfaction is increased by a rumor which is now being circulated that the Canadian Government, instead of having a million surplus at its disposal, will find itself at the end of the financial year considerably in debt. The Fenians are said to be congregating at Ogdensburg in strong force. A gentleman who paid a visit there has returned with definite information that artillery, small arms, and other munitions of war are daily arriving from the Sweeney headquarters.

Release of the Fenian Prisoners at St. Andrews.

CALAIS, Me., April 26.—The two Fenian prisoners were released here this morning by order of the Acting Mayor. The English authorities declined to prosecute. All is quiet here.

The Canadians Recovering from the Fenian Scare—Immense English Fleet off the Coast.

The Canadian papers exult in the prompt action of the United States in sending General Meade to the frontier to protect them from the Fenians. The Toronto *Leader* says:—

"Mr. Seward has expressed the opinion that no collision will arise out of the fishery difficulty, and if any of Killian's schooners go to the fishing grounds they will be well attended to. There is an American naval force there quite large enough to keep them in order. Besides, there is a British fleet in these waters carrying 448 guns and 5717 men:—

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Tons.*	*Men.*
Aboukir	86	5091	1000
Aurora	25	2558	515
Buzzard	6	950	175
Cadmus	21	1400	275
Constance	40	5218	546
Cordelia	11	669	120
Cyanet	5	323	60
Doris	29	2482	500
Duncan	81	3,...	850
Fawn	17	751	120
Garnet	3	579	150
Lily	4	702	90
Niger	18	1042	180
Nimble	5	488	60
Pylades	21	1278	275
Rosario	11	670	120
Royalist	11	663	130
Sphinx	6	1061	175
Steady	5	471	70
Terror	16	1,..	62
Wolverine	21	1703	275
	448		5717

"All these vessels were recently at Halifax at one time, and it is probable that they do not comprise the entire fleet in these waters. But these, with the American vessels, will be a hundred times too strong for the Fenian marauders.

"There is no doubt that the miserable dupes of Killian and O'Mahony, as well as those of Sweeney and Roberts, believed that the United States Government would look quietly on while they committed acts of felony on the territory of a neighboring country. By this time they ought to be undeceived. The seizure of Killian's schooners of Fenian arms at Oswego, and the presence of General Meade at Eastport, ought to convince them that they have been grossly duped by the infamous men who have been making a trade of the sale of Fenian bonds."

Meetings of General Assemblies and Synods.

The conventions of religious bodies will meet this year as follows:—

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.

Presbyterian General Assembly (Old School), St. Louis, Mo., Thursday, May 17.

Presbyterian General Assembly (New School), St. Louis, Mo., Thursday, May 17.

United Presbyterian General Assembly, Allegheny city, Pa., Thursday, May 31.

Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly, Alton, Ill., Thursday, May 17.

GENERAL SYNODS.

Reformed Dutch Church, General Synod, New York city, June 6.

Reformed Presbyterian Church, General Synod, Xenia, Ohio, Wednesday, May 16.

Evangelical Lutheran General Synod, Fort Wayne, Indiana, Thursday, May 17.

A "Reconstructed" Reply.

In reply to the general order commanding newspaper publishers to send copies of their journals to headquarters, the editor of the Texas *Republican* recently transmitted the following to Major-General Wright:—

"MARSHALL, Texas, March 23.

"Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your circular letter, containing 'General Orders, No. 11,' dated 'Galveston, March 9 1866.'

"The subscription price of the paper is $4 per annum or $1 for six months, United States currency, invariably in advance.

"I send you a specimen copy, and will be much pleased to enrol your name among my subscribers.

"Very respectfully,

(Signed) "R. W. LOUGHERY,
"Editor and Proprietor.

"Major-General Wright, Commanding Department of Texas."

Whereupon a contemporary remarks:—"Immortal sentiment, that will go down to the remotest generations."

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3mdp

THIS is a personal invitation to the reader to examine our new style of SPRING OVERCOATING, Cassimere Suits for $16 and Black Suits for $22. Finer Suits, all prices up to $35. WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

WILLCOX & GIBBS' "Twisted Loop-stitch" NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST. FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]

THE VIRGIN Gold Mining Company of Colorado.

1250 Original Interests, 8100 Each,

Of which 250 are Reserved for WORKING CAPITAL.

The property of the Company consists of twelve Leages, in extent nearly half a mile in length situated near Central City, Colorado. Subscribers elect their own officers, and themselves manage the affairs of the Company. Each "original interest," $100, gives a subscriber his pro rata amount of stock in ALL the corporations organized on these properties.

The Books for Subscription are now open. For a prospectus giving full particulars, or to secure one or more of these "original interests," address at once or apply to [4 25 1m

DUNCAN M. MITCHESON,
N. E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philada.

OFFICE OF THE MARQUETTE MINING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.
PHILADELPHIA, April 1866.

The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 110 S. FOURTH Street, on MONDAY, the 7th of May, at 12 M., after which an Election will be held at the same place for Officers of the Company for the ensuing year. By order of the Board of Directors.

4 27 12tuths4t J. W. JACKSON, Secretary.

SATURDAY NIGHT!

SATURDAY NIGHT!!

Read the contents of this week's number:

THE BANDOLERO; OR, A MARRIAGE AMONG THE MOUNTAINS. A new and fascinating tale of Mexico by the popular author, Captain Mayne Reid, began in this number.
THE ASHTONS; OR, THE RIVAL LOVERS. Continuation of this most admirable tale.
MAUDE LUTON. The concluding chapters.
THE CARDINAL'S STRATAGEM.
OUR DEADHEADS.
THE AMERICAN WEEKLIES.
INDECENT PLACARDS. The German"—its figures.
IS PHILADELPHIA A CITY? NAPOLEON.
A LADIES' CLUB. A CHAPTER ABOUT EYES.
THE PARISIAN FASHIONS.
OUR CHESS COLUMN.
A STORY OF GARRICK. UNDERTAKERS.
THE SIZE OF GREAT MEN. SLANG.
EDITORIAL OBTUSENESS.
AN ALGERINE WEDDING.
JOHN QUILL ON SOLDIERING. BATHING.
THE LOITERER ABOUT TOWN.
FRENCH BALLS AND PARTIES.
MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.
THE WORLD OF FASHION.
CHOICE POETRY.
BITS OF HOME GOSSIP.
A BLE EDITORIALS ON POPULAR TOPICS.
ORIGINAL HUMOR, Etc. Etc. Etc. Etc.

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HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL!!
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED.
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
ASHMEAD'S PHARMACY,
No. 336 South SECOND Street.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,
CHEAP AT YOST'S
NEW HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.
Also, EVERYTHING NEEDED IN HOUSEKEEPING. [4 20 2w 4p
No. 49 N. NINTH Street, below Arch.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO A GREAT WORK OF ART,
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
F. GABRIELEWITZ'S
PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY,
No. 1305 CHESNUT Street.
Cammarano's Great Historical Picture of the SACKING OF ALEXANDRIA,
BY CARDINAL RUFFO, IN 1799.
Painted by order of the Italian Government.
The Picture will be engraved by JOHN SARTAIN.
For a full description of this extraordinary production, we refer to the printed details in the Gallery.
Admission to the Gallery, 25 cents. 4 21 1m

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WILLIAM D. ROGERS,
COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 28 3m4p

REASONS WHY THE AMERICAN WATCH,
MADE AT WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS,
IS THE BEST.

It is made on the best principle. Its frame is composed of SOLID PLATES. NO jar can interfere with the harmony of its working, and no sudden shock can damage its machinery. Every piece is made and finished by machinery (itself famous for its novelty, as well as for its effectiveness) and is therefore properly made. The watch is what all mechanism should be—ACCURATE, SIMPLE, STRONG, AND ECONOMICAL. Except some high grades, too costly for general use, foreign watches are chiefly made by women and boys. Such watches are composed of several hundred pieces, screwed and riveted together, and require constant repairs to keep them in any kind of order. All persons who have carried "anchors" "lepines" and "English Patent Levers," are perfectly well aware of the truth of this statement.

At the beginning of our enterprise, more than ten years ago, it was our first object to make a thoroughly good low-priced watch for the million, to take the place of these foreign imitations—the refuse of foreign factories—which were entirely unsaleable at home and perfectly worthless everywhere.

How well we have accomplished this may be understood from the fact, that after so many years of public trial, we now make MORE THAN HALF OF ALL THE WATCHES SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES, and that no others have ever given such universal satisfaction. While this department of our business is continued with increased facilities for perfect work we are at present engaged in the manufacture of watches of the very

Highest Grade Known to Chronometry,

Unequalled by anything hitherto made by ourselves, and unsurpassed by anything made in the world. For this purpose we have the amplest facilities. We have erected an addition to our main buildings expressly for this branch of our business and have filled it with the best workmen in our service. New machines and appliances have been constructed, which perform their work with consummate delicacy and exactness. The choicest and most approved materials only are used, and we challenge comparison between this grade of our work and the finest imported chronometers.

We do not pretend to sell our watches for LESS MONEY than foreign watches, but we do assert, without fear of contradiction, that for the SAME MONEY our product is incomparably superior.

All our watches, of whatever grade, are fully warranted, and this warrantee is good at all times against us or our agents in all parts of the world.

CAUTION.

As the high reputation of our watches has caused them to be extensively counterfeited by foreign makers, and sold in this country as genuine, the public are cautioned to buy only of respectable dealers. All persons selling counterfeits will be exposed and prosecuted.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
4 23 6trp No. 182 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SOLDIERS' PHILADELPHIA CITY MESSENGER COMPANY.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of supplying the Public with reliable trustworthy men, ready to execute any orders that may be given to them, viz.: to carry messages, packages, baggage, to any part of the city; to act as guides to strangers, in short, to be at the disposition of the Public in any emergency, where the services of a trustworthy man may be required.

Every Messenger employed by the Company is required to give threefold security to the amount of fifty dollars, and the Company will be responsible for that amount intrusted to their Messengers.

The Messengers can also be engaged for a certain time, to clean offices, move furniture, watch Merchandise, Stores, Ships and Buildings, day or night, etc.

The Company is responsible for the faithful execution of any order given to a Messenger, also or the safe delivery of Messages, Packages or Baggage intrusted to them. Especial care has been taken to engage none but men of good character and with good references, and the Company feel confident that their men may be relied upon with safety.

The Messengers wear a red cap with the number by which each Messenger may be identified, and a Badge with the inscription

"SOLDIERS' PHILADELPHIA CITY MESSENGER COMPANY"

Each Messenger is furnished with a printed Table of Charges and Tickets in place of written receipts. The Table shows the amount the Messenger is allowed to charge and the Ticket the payment received for any particular errand or for a certain time.

Every complaint against a Messenger must be proven by a Ticket, and the Public are therefore earnestly requested to insist upon the delivery of a ticket whenever a Messenger is employed, thereby guarding themselves and the Company against fraud. The advantages intended to be procured to the Public by this new institution are DESPATCH and SAFETY in the delivery of Messages or small Packages, and facility in procuring the assistance of any number of men for any purpose. The Messenger corps being formed by RETURNED SOLDIERS, the Public will certainly assist these men in their endeavors to earn their livelihood by honest labor at the same time promoting the comfort and extending the means of communication in this large city. Similar institutions have been in success ul operation for years in all the larger cities of Europe, in New York and Boston, and the Company feel satisfied that their efforts to introduce in this city an institution beneficial both to the working classes and the public generally will be appreciated and rewarded by a liberal patronage.

TABLE OF CHARGES.

I. Single Errands with a lit. package.	Work for a certain time.		
5 Blocks	5 cents	½ Hour	20 cents
10 Blocks	10 "	1 Hour	35 "
15 Blocks	15 "	1½ Hour	50 "
20 Blocks	20 "	2 Hours	65 "

Each additional hour 30 cents more.

Half day from 7 A. M. to 12 noon, or from 1 P. M. to 6 P. M. $1 25

One day 2 25

N. B.—When more than two men are wanted orders should be left at the office of the Company on the previous evening.

W. C. WHITEMAN, Agent.
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Feathers Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, white and colored; Spring Beds; Spring Cots; Iron Bedsteads; Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.

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REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO
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BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
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BEST IN THE WORLD.
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FREE FROM STEMS.
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FREE FROM STEMS.
DEAN, No. 413 CHESNUT Street,

General Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Etc., has the Sole Agency for the above Celebrated Navy Tobacco.

FORTY OFFICES TO RENT, in the United States Hotel Building. Apply at DEAN'S
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3 28 1mrp No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoemakers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

CAMDEN COUNTY COURTS.—The May term of the Courts for Camden county commences next Tuesday. Judge Woodhull, who was appointed during the session of the late Legislature, will preside. It is thought that this will be a considerably protracted term, as there is a full list of cases to dispose of in addition to those which will be presented by the Grand Jury.

The following named gentlemen compose the jury:—Albert W. Markley, William P. Tatem, George W. Carpenter, Cooper P. Browning, Jesse Townsend, Chalkley Alcertson, John F. Bodine, Stephen Parsons, Thomas Loring, Samuel Tatem, Thomas A. Wilson, Joel Kirkbride, Joseph M. Cooper, John S. Wood, Edward S. Ireland, Isaiah Woolston, John W. Downs, Samuel Hutty, Joseph M. Keighn, Richard Shivers, Francis Boggs, Edward J. Osler, John Lockler, John Shreve. Mr. Jenkins, the Prosecutor of the Pleas, is actively engaged in arranging matters, so that not a moment's delay will be experienced in disposing of the cases.

THE NEW APPOINTMENTS.—Information from Washington announces that on Jim Scovel's recommendations, the new appointments for Postmaster and Collector for Camden will be made to-day. If a change is at all made upon the influence of such recommendation, there is not much probability that the Senate will confirm it, for personal hostility against Mr. Scovel's treachery has risen to such a degree in Camden, that members of Council refuse to vote licenses to hotel-keepers on whose petition Scovel's name is found. Such is the power of *his* recommendations in the city of Camden, and his influence is completely ignored, except with the Democratic party, with whom he is now acting. Alas, poor Yorick!

SANITARY.—The Sanitary Committee has instructed Marshal Campbell to see that the ordinance respecting the removal of filth, etc., from yards, alleys and lanes, and the cleansing and purification of premises shall be rigidly enforced. If householders do not attend to the instructions of the Committee by the 1st of May, the work will be done by the city at the owner's expense.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Maggie Mitchell has decided to play this evening for her benefit once more *The Pearl of Savoy*. The part of "Marie" has many situations which suit her, but as a whole it is decidedly too tragic, too heavy for her. One of her best points is the reading of the letter. Her dance, too, is pretty, but not characteristic, for it is operatic; it should have been the Savoyard bourree, a dance as national and as well known as the Irish jig. Miss Orton's "Chonchon" is the life of the piece. As is her custom, out of a small part she makes a great deal. Mr. Conner is not exactly our ideal of a marquis, he certainly might well have passed for a peasant; as looks disguised when he is in court dress. The Savoyards should not have guitars, but hurdy-gurdies. The guitars are not to be found but on the Italian side of the Alps; but the piece, as to its scenery was well put on the stage

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—The *Flying Dutchman*, notwithstanding its admirable scenery has given place to *The French Spy*, a part in which M'me. Celeste has no equal; indeed, it is impossible to imagine what *The French Spy* really is, how full of poetry, how utterly free from all that is bold and circus-like M'me. Celeste's "French Spy" should be seen by all, for it will be one of the traditions of high art.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Booth will this evening play "Shylock," a part the depth and difficulty of which suits entirely the genius with which Mr. Booth is gifted. The cast will be a strong one—Mr. Barron and Mr. J. H. Taylor playing "Bassanio" and "Gratiano."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—*La Sylphide*, a lovely ballet; *Sancs's Mishaps*, by Gabriel Revel, and Young America on the Flying Trapeze form the attractions this evening. To-morrow afternoon the celebrated *Jeannette and Jeannot* will be given.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—The following is the programme for the public rehearsal to-morrow afternoon at the Musical Fund Hall:—

Overture, *Stradella* (by request).....Flotow
Spring Jubilee (by request).....Joseph Gungl
Aurora Waltz.....Launer
D minor Concerto for Piano.....Mendelssohn
Performed by C. H. Jarvis and Germania Orchestra.
A Allegro appassionato.
B Presto scherzando.
C. 1st Finale from *Lucia*.....Donizetti

A Startling Story from Utah.

ASSASSINATION OF A "GENTILE."

The Salt Lake *Union Vidette* of April 4 comes to us with its columns in mourning, and the following startling statement:—

"Last Monday evening the community was astounded with the intelligence of another foul assassination, committed on Theatre street, only a few steps east of Main street. The man who was assassinated was known throughout Nevada, and more particularly at Austin and Reese river, as one of the best citizens of that State, and was engaged in the freighting business between that place and Reese river. His conduct, while here, was that of a good, quiet, peaceable citizen, violating no law of the land, interfering in no way with the legitimate business of any person, and honored and respected by all who knew him.

"A few days ago he was lawfully joined in marriage by Judge McCurdy, one of the associate judges of the United States courts in and for this territory, to a lady of this city, who was claimed by the Mormon leaders as the wife in polygamy of a Mormon now absent on a foreign mission. This lady, by the sanction of law and by the authority of one of the highest legal officers of the Territory, abandoned the false position in which she had been placed, and legally joined herself in marriage with Squire Brassfield. Charges of resisting the police on the night of his marriage were instituted against him, and his wedding night was passed in one of the cells of the city prison.

"Brassfield, conscious of having done no wrong, quietly went into court with his counsel, gave the bonds required of him, and in every respect conformed to every requirement of the courts in the premises.

"In the meantime, the lady fearing that efforts would be made to take her children from her, caused a writ of habeas corpus to be issued from the United States Court, in order to ascertain whether she was entitled to the custody of them or not. The writ was issued last Friday, returnable and triable before Judge McCurdy. This issue brought up at once the question of polygamy and its position under the law. By request of the opposing counsel, the hearing was postponed from time to time until Monday evening, April 2, 1866. Mr. Brassfield was in court with the counsel for himself and wife.

"Judge Snow announced to the Court that the case in issue involved the legal and constitutional right of polygamy, and that he thought it better to so state the case in plain words, for which we give him full credit. He did not appear at all desirous of evading the issue. Additional time being required, and by mutual consent of both counsel, the case was further postponed until 10 A. M. this morning, and the Court adjourned. Within half an hour thereafter, Brassfield, when within a few steps of the hotel where he resided, and when in company of the United States Marshal, was shot in the back, and within one hour from the time he left the Court House he was a dead man.

"We cannot close without referring to the publicly expressed opinion of certain Mormons in this city, that Brassfield was justly punished by death, and that the balance of the Gentiles here would be served in the same way if they were not careful."

It adds:—

"It would be useless to deny the fact that in the opinion of the Gentile community of this city, the killing of Mr. Brassfield was a deliberately planned scheme, concocted and advised by men high in authority in the Mormon Church."

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. December Term, 1865, No. 886. In Divorce.
SARAH E. HAINES, by her next friend, &c., vs. SAMUEL HAINES.

To SAMUEL HAINES, Respondent.—Sir:—The Court have granted a Rule on you to show cause why a Divorce from the bonds of Matrimony should not be decreed in the above case, returnable on SATURDAY, May 5, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., personal notice having failed on account of your absence.

JOHN F. BELSTERLING, Attorney for Libellant.
4 27 28ml 4*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THEODORE TILTON, FREDERICK DOUGLASS, S. F. Cary, Horace Mann, J. G. Neal, Sam Slick, Plato, etc. in all, twenty illustrations, with Ethnology, Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy, Psychology, and other interesting matters, in May number Pictorial PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Twenty cents, or a year for $2.

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FIRE ARMS; THEIR HISTORY; A NEW Rifle Illustrated; Trouble in Schools; Phenomena of Plants; To the Boys; Soliloquy of a Bachelor; Wanted, A Home; Tall, Short, Large, and Small Men; Telegraphing; "They best Succeed who Dare;" Plurality of Worlds; Morality. In May number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 4 27 2t

MIRTHFULNESS, WIT, FUN, ETC., ILLUSTRATED: To the Boys; Music, its Influence; Our National Curse; Sitting by the Fire; Business Colleges for Ladies; New Books; To Correspondents, etc., in May number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 4 27 2t

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Have made extensive additions to their popular Stock of
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EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A ROMANCE OF ROYALTY—THE NEW CHAPTER IN THE STORY OF THE ROYAL HOUSE OF ENGLAND.

From the London Star, April 9

The 'Romance of the Peerage" has been written for our instruction in more forms than one, and we have got certain articles, though unsatisfactory glimpses of the skeletons which have their dread abode in the closets of our aristocracy. The "Romance of Royalty," however, is, we believe, as yet a field untilled, and in all kindness we commend it to some of the industrious bookmakers of the day.

We need not go back to another dynasty, nor abroad to another country for our material. Commonplace as the political history of the Guelph family has been, their domestic history has not wanted in many instances the painful interest and the perplexed intrigue of a modern sensational story. Nothing hitherto known or suspected approaches, however, in strange incident and involved plot, a cabinet—we can scarcely call it a new chapter—in the history of the Royal House, which, though it has at different times and in various forms attracted some public attention, has never up to the present been put forward in a simple and tangible shape. We allude to the extraordinary claim to the position of a Royal Princess advanced by a private individual, Mrs. Lavinia Ryves, a claim which it is probable will be brought to a legal issue in the course of next month, and which will then be supported by documents that establish, if they are genuine, it must be admitted, a most astonishing series of facts.

Since the details of the case, whether in the claimant's statement or in the attempts made to impugn it, all bear a certain aspect of confusion, it may be well to select in brief the important points relied upon by both sides, and to weave them as far as we may into a clear and connected tale. This is not easy, for so much value both of claims and answer depends upon the genuineness of an immense mass of documentary evidence, that we can only argue the question *pendente lite*, in a very superficial way.

It has always been known that the immediate cause of the passing of the Royal Marriage Act was the openly manifested displeasure of George III at the union of his brother, Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, with Lady Anne Horton—a displeasure which remained unchanged until the Duke's death. This feeling in the King has usually been attributed to the German pride of birth by which his family had always been distinguished. If, however, the documents produced in the case above mentioned be genuine, it will be proved that George III was not offended with his brother because he had married an inferior, but because he had committed deliberately a most serious offense against morality and law—the offense of bigamy.

Papers are set forth which demonstrate that when the Duke of Cumberland married Lady Anne Horton, his wife, Olive Wilmot, to whom he had been privately but legally married four years previously, was still alive. As a legitimate descendant of this last-mentioned marriage, the petitioner in the pending cause claims the style and honors of a Princess of the blood royal. The fact of this marriage is supported by two remarkable certificates, signed by Dr. Wilmot (the lady's father) as the officiating clergyman, and by the King himself, by Lord Chatham, Lord Warwick, and Lord Archer, as witnesses.

The plea put forward by the Crown on all former occasions, and which will probably be again resorted to at the approaching trial, is that these certificates, as well as the various other documents bearing on the case, are forgeries, and on this point we anticipate the decision will turn. The Duke's second marriage having been made public, the King, partly influenced by a wish to hush the matter up, and partly by another more personal reason, prevailed upon Dr. Wilmot, it is asserted, to keep his daughter's marriage secret. In the meantime, a child, Olive, was born to the hapless deserted wife, and the birth certificate, signed by Lord Chatham and Mr. Dunning, Solicitor-General at the time, also forms a portion of the evidence in the case. The infant was duly baptized in private by Dr. Wilmot, as the Duke's daughter, in the presence of Lord Warwick; but at the King's request means were taken to pass her off as the daughter of one of her uncles.

For this purpose she was rebaptized as Olive Wilmot merely. Of all these transactions, certificates purporting to be signed by the King, Lord Chatham, and others of high position, are in existence. They may be proved to be forgeries; but if so, they display a skill and audacity utterly unparalleled in our criminal records. Though the King desired, for peculiar reasons, to keep the child Olive's legitimacy a secret, he was not disposed to act unkindly towards her. Besides numerous private acknowledgments of her true position, and grants of money for her use, he proceeded, when she was less than a year old, to confer upon her the title of the Duchess of Lancaster. The patent, which is also to be produced, was deposited with Lord Warwick, who delivered it, in the presence of the late Duke of Kent, to the owner, then Mrs. Serres.

It is needless to follow here the additional documentary evidence which is put forward by the petitioner, including an alleged will of George III, bequeathing to the infant Olive a sum of £15,000, and a long series of letters and papers from the late Duke of Kent, acknowledging his cousin's claim. We may very briefly indicate the steps that were taken legally and otherwise by Mrs. Serres, and afterwards by her daughter, Mrs. Ryves. Proceedings were first taken in the Prerogative Court to obtain probate of the King's will, but the application was refused upon the technical ground that the Court was not competent to deal with a royal testament.

Foiled in her resort to law, Mrs. Serres resolved to submit her claim to Parliament. She found a champion, unluckily for herself, in Sir Gerard Noel, a chivalrous, but somewhat cracked-brained member, who, after introducing the lady's cause with much frothy fervor, succumbed meekly enough to a little argument and a great deal of banter from Mr. Peel. Both during Mrs. Serres' life and after her death, many attempts were made to move the royal family by petitions, but, naturally enough, these were for the most part fruitless. In the year 1845, after some difficulty arising from lack of funds, a chancery suit against the Duke of Wellington, George III's surviving executor, was undertaken, but failed on the ground that the will had not been proved. As we have seen, this necessary step had been found impossible, and for a long time the matter remained in dead lock. The Legitimacy Declaration act, passed in 1858, offered an opportunity of opening up the question anew, and after a considerable delay, sought by the Crown, the trial has been definitely postponed for next May.

Besides the deeply interesting details which we have briefly noticed, another and a yet more extraordinary question will, it is gravely affirmed, be brought into discussion in connection with the case. It is only vaguely indicated in the statement published on behalf of the petitioner, and its improbable character is, we feel bound to say, calculated to throw grave suspicion upon the whole claim. We shall therefore only say that this collateral question raised by Mrs. Ryves touches the legitimacy of all George III's children. Her statement is briefly this—that George III's marriage with Queen Charlotte was an act of bigamy, his former and lawful wife, Hannah Lightfoot, being still alive. Upon this astounding assertion we need not comment; but, from all the circumstances of the case, we anticipate that the trial will prove an interesting and curious addition to our collections of *causes celebres*.

The German Question.

WAR DEPENDS UPON THE ACTION OF THE FEDERAL DIET — NAPOLEON AND BISMARK — FRANCE ASKED, BUT REFUSES TO MEDIATE.

Paris (April 10) Correspondence London Herald.

We continue here in *statu quo*. The little news we have from Germany is vague and inconclusive; that which reaches us from Italy is decidedly warlike. Victor Emmanuel, whose forte, as we all know, is valor, and whose foible is indiscretion, is reported to have told his gathering of generals that there were breakers a head, and to have hinted at some "grand combination" likely to free the sacred soil of the mother country from the tramp of the abhorred *Tedesco*.

From Austria we hear nothing, but from North Germany the news is such as to preclude the possibility of a pacific *denouement* to the present quarrel. Prussia has actually proposed to the Diet a scheme for appealing to "universal suffrage" for the reform of the federal compact—a proposal the very terms of which discloses its French origin, and the unanimous rejection of which cannot be doubted. Its rejection means war. This proposal will probably accelerate matters—and by the end of the present month we shall probably be able to form an opinion as to the course events are likely to take—*Bismark dues it or plice Napoleon*.

A Berlin letter in the *Debats* professes to give details of the Austrian armaments which have made M. de Bismark so nervous. It is a mere transcript of the sensational "Reuter's Expresses" you have already made public, but affords no idea of the actual forces Austria may have felt it necessary to set in motion. It is perfectly clear that in the present critical state of affairs the small Austrian brigade quartered in Holstein under General Gablentz is in a ticklish position, and that they might be cut off before the Austrian Government knew of it. To prevent such a contingency it may be thought desirable to accumulate large forces on the Silesian frontier. As matters now stand it appears that the two powers are merely fencing, each trying to provoke the other into striking the first blow.

I have been greatly astounded at seeing the *Saturday Review* and other papers honoring with their attention a catchpenny pamphlet advocating an alliance between Prussia and France, lately issued in Paris. No one here has paid the slightest heed to it, as it states merely what had been previously stated by the *Opinion Nationale* at the time of Count Bismark's visit to Paris.

It is stated in diplomatic circles that M. de Budberg, the Russian envoy, lately waited on M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and proposed the joint mediation of Russia and France, to avert war in Germany. M. Drouyn de Lhuys returned the same reply as he had previously given to Lord Cowley—i. e. *non possumus*. In the course of the afternoon the time-honored canard of a proposal for a Congress made its appearance. It always produces an impression, though people know full well there is nothing in it.

There is to be a grand concert at the Tuileries to-night. I hear, but cannot vouch for the fact, that neither the Prussian nor the Austrian ambassador has been invited, as "the Prince of Denmark might not like to meet them."

THE BOND ROBBERY IN NEW YORK.

Interesting Examination before Justice Dowling.

The case of Clark and Dennis, arrested on the suspicion of abstracting a tin box containing $167,000 in bonds (United States securities) from Mr. John P. Moore, No. 110 Madison avenue, was resumed for examination before Judge Dowling, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

The following gentlemen appeared as counsel:—Mr. John Sedgwick for Clark, Mr. John Graham for Dennis, and Assistant District Attorney Bedford on behalf of the people.

The prisoners' counsel compared the original list of the bonds with Mr. Moore's ledger, and after a careful examination the ledger was found correct, so far as that list was concerned.

Mr. Moore was then called, and made the following statement:—

I was up stairs in the second story room about quarter past 8 o'clock; my wife was up stairs about 7 o'clock; she always goes about that time for the purpose of lighting the gas; my wife was up stairs only a few minutes; I could not tell how long precisely; nobody, to my knowledge, was up there during my absence; we were in the basement on that night till 7 o'clock, and then went to the parlor; my wife, daughter, and a friend accompanied me there; I think the hall door was shut; I have no recollection on the subject; I could not, through that door, see any one going up stairs, neither could I see any part of the stairway; there is only one stairway leading to the second story; I remained in the back parlor till half past 8 o'clock before I went up stairs; the butler's pantry is a continuation of the hallway; when I returned to the back parlor I closed the door; before I left the back parlor we were all engaged reading at a table about six feet from the door; we were all silent during the evening; my daughter went into the front parlor to play the piano; I can't say at what time this was; the only door opened was the vestibule door; the lock has a very peculiar key, and had three different apartments; I considered it a very secure lock; I have seen a night key that fitted the door; it was my custom to keep this door open as late as 11 o'clock; the doors open very easily; there was gas in the hall at the time; no light in any of the rooms except on the second story; I found it turned down low when I went up there at a quarter past 8; I saw no trace of force on the other upper or basement doors; I went to the room over the bureau and discovered that my trunk had been broken open; found a jimmy lying alongside the trunk; when I got in the room the gas was in the same condition as when my wife left it; my impression was that the thief had a dark lantern, because I found three burnt matches in the room; the matches were not similar to those used in my house; I think the offense was committed about 7½ o'clock; I don't know where the $50000 additional bonds came from; I first saw them in Captain Young's possession on the 10th of April, at the Police Headquarters; the first information I had of the robbery was when I discovered the condition of the room; when I saw the box at the headquarters the padlock was forced; I cannot swear that there was a padlock on the box from eight to ten days after seeing it; a third parcel of $750 was shown to me at headquarters on the 18th of April, by Captain Young.

The next witness called was William H. Morrison, who testified as follows—I live at No 305 Hudson street; was in the city on the evening of the 28d of March last; saw Charles Dennis, one of the prisoners, on that day; met him in Spring street, near Sullivan street; he told me that he had left some things in my house with my son; he walked along the street; I went home, I think; he left me at Macdougal street; when we separated he said he was coming to my house; he came to my house about ten minutes after we separated; I do not know whether I gave him any money at that time or not; he asked me where we would meet to-morrow, and at what time I could see him; I agreed to meet him at the corner of Christopher and Hudson streets, in a house kept by Charles Sanderson, about 2 o'clock: I went and met Dennis and Clark between that house and the corner of Greenwich street; we all went from there to the corner of Greenwich street; went into a cigar store and sat down; they asked eighty per cent. for a number of bonds, and I offered seventy per cent.; after consultation together they agreed to accept it; Mr. Dennis consulted with me; one of them said that they would accept my offer; I cannot say that I heard the consultation; we were all sitting on the table; I then paid them $1200 on account of the five-twenty bonds received; Clark wished to know when we could meet again; he handed me several bonds and a gold watch.

Mr. Bedford—What was the denomination of the bonds? A. Fives and ones; three five hundred dollar bonds and three one hundred dollar bonds, making in all $1800; Dennis came in to my house about five or eight minutes after I received the bonds; he asked about the price, and said he expected about ninety-five per cent; I asked him how many of these bonds he had; he said a few more; he then asked me about money; he wanted to get $1000 that night, and must have it; I told him that I did not have it; he said he would like to have some money.

On the cross-examination, which was conducted by Mr. Graham, the following was, in substance, elicited: Witness stated that he was engaged with W. Smith, in Aberdeen, Scotland, three years; went, after leaving Smith, to Mollison's Hotel, Aberdeen, to assist in the house and act as porter; went to no other place while he was in that city. After leaving Aberdeen, witness went back to Edinburgh, where he remained some years, after which he came to this country. A large part of the cross-examination was devoted to further inquiry into the uninteresting details of the past history of the witness. The following, in regard to the bonds, was interesting:—

Questioned by Mr. Graham—How came you, on the morning of arrest, to surrender only $19,400? A. Had no more with me.

Q. Where were the rest of the bonds? A. Had them in a place of security.

Q. Where were they? A. Hidden among some old lumber.

Q. Where was that? A. In King street, near the lumber yard

Q. When did you put them there? A. I cannot remember; no one was with me; there was some oil silk wrapped around them.

After some further examination the Court adjourned until Friday, when Morrison will be again put upon the stand.—*N. Y. Daily News.*

A FEVER REAPPEARING IN RUSSIA.—The remit tent fever, which a year ago committed such ravages at St. Petersburg, has broken out again with great violence at Moscow and Orenburg. At Moscow a new hospital has had to be opened or the accommodation of the sick.

Butler the Bottled.

As the materials for such a history are suddenly recalled by the interesting announcement, the memory fairly revels in the daring exploits the illustrious Butler would have to recount. Who that has had the good fortune to see the renowned warrior can ever forget his martial presence—the commanding port, the heavy, drooping lids; the power of cross-questioning possessed by those remarkable eyes, the visage saturnine, the head venerably bald, the aldermanic proportions of the gastronomic region, and the portentous cocked hat? Who does not know that his fighting qualities were only eclipsed by his epistolary looseness? Great as Panurge was among "the furred law cats," Butler was yet greater than he. Great as Gaster was among the Chitterlings, Butler excelled him. Gargantua could comb cannon balls out of his hair, but butler launched thunder words. He fought a sanguinary battle in a military despatch, and daringly forced, with a squadron of colored cavalry, so turbulent a river as the sleepy Chickahominy, in the face of an enemy that was nowhere to be seen. Created a brigadier-general for distinguished gallantry at the Charleston Convention, he specially proved himself worthy of the honor conferred upon him. The first theatre of his exploits was Maryland, and his first halting place the Relay House. The heights in the vicinity he seized by a *coup de main*, gallantly turned his cannon on the villa residences of merchants and professional men, and soon afterwards humanely intimated his intention to introduce poison into every household if any more of his men died of the bowel complaint. We pass by the very admirable manner in which a little after he stole a night march into Baltimore, transcended the rugged cliffs of Federal Hill, and daringly established his camp under protection of the guns of Fort McHenry; but nothing short of a pictorial representation would do justice to that memorable exhibition of horsemanship with which, after liberal libations to Bacchus, he astonished, at a subsequent period, the spectators in front of the Gilmor House. Such precious services indicated the propriety of his removal to another sphere of action, where his great military skill and his wonderful executive ability might have free scope. He was accordingly honored with the grade of Major-General and ordered to take command at Fortress Monroe. His brilliant strategy soon made itself once more apparent in that glorious campaign which resulted in the capture of a pump at Hampton; but the splendor of his genius was not fully developed until the memorable battle at Big Bethel. On that notable occasion the retiring nature of the man was not more conspicuous than the courage he displayed in generously conceding to his lieutenants the conduct of the fight whilst he remained at headquarters to chronicle the result. After the battle his daring conduct in putting himself at the head of the fugitives and stragglers, and animating them, by personal example, to retreat to a place of safety, elicited the praise of a little army of newspaper correspondents, who first discovered in him, during this masterly movement, that faculty of ubiquity on which they subsequently dilated in such romantic terms. The next chapter in this eventful history shifts to New Orleans. Farragut had cleared the passage of the Mississippi, and Butler, ordered to that Department, followed in bloodless triumph to clutch the spoils. The task, though arduous, was congenial, and he found himself equal to the occasion. With that profound aversion to meet armed men at close quarters, which, throughout the whole war, formed a prominent trait in the character of this remarkable man, he yet panted to distinguish himself by reaping glory from achievements not much dissimilar from those that have given immortality to the name of Haynau. It was in this field of chivalrous adventure that Butler determined to gather laurels. The ambition was worthy of him. He was bent upon proving to the world that tenderness to a woman is an antiquated virtue, and that however much a fine devotion to the sex may have chastened the ruder manners of the bearded warriors of the feudal ages, it was altogether unworthy of consideration in these days of Puritan enlightenment. He succeeded to a marvel; and he succeeded also in raising up a host of laudators at the North, who were proud of his skill as a dialectician, and who gloried in his open contempt for all those old fashioned amenities which, in the midst of war, exempted mothers and daughters from insult and injury. But of this flower of chivalry, this pink of courtesy, this opposite to Bayard, Du Guesclin, and Sidney, why should we trace the career from its fitting commencement to its fitting close? Dutch Gap remains a monument of his engineering skill. City Point is a witness how valorously he suffered himself to be corked up and hermetrically sealed between two rivers. The powder-boat whose explosion was to prostrate the earthworks of Fort Fisher as a blast of ram's horns toppled down the walls of Jericho, was the offspring of his sagacity; but his crowning glory is that, when he discovered that the earthworks would not tumble to pieces, and that the men behind them were bent on doing him a mischief, he consulted the prudence which is the better part of valor, and re-embarked his forces, thankful that he had thus got rid of a set of truculent fellows. We trust, then, that General Butler is really engaged in writing "a complete history of his military career." The world might well miss many a truer book. Nor need he fear that he will lack admirers. Guiseppe Balsamo, Count of Cagliostro, numbered among his disciples a Prince of the House of Rohan, and even Ferdinand Mendez Pinto, whom Congreve has handed down to posterity as "a liar of the first magnitude," found in his day not a few believers. After these examples, surely General Butler need not despair of a niche in the pantheon of history that shall be worthy of his peculiar renown.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

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FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Comeany Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 3 16 No. 152 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition or Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN R. HAMMITT, Kensington Screw Dock, 3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

MARIA STRAITAN, CHARLES STRAITAN.

September Term, 1864. No. 14, in Divorce.

To Charles Straitan, Respondent:—Sir:—The Court has granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce from the bonds of matrimony should not be decreed in the above case, returnable on SATURDAY, April 28, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. Personal service of this notice having failed on account of your absence.

J. GORDON BRINCKLE, 4 20 fm 2w* Attorney for Libellant.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1 00 per Bottle; $5 00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Former's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William B. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1408 Walter street.
R. G. Maren, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street
H. C. Bartlett, No. 227 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Peters's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets
T. E. Thomas, No. 156 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Magennis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc., DILKS & SON, Druggists, N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S, DYOTT & CO.'S, And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address WILLIAM B. WRIGHT, 3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

Have just opened a complete stock of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

200 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles

Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.

100 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37 40, and 50 cents

A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLAR TIPS, from 37 cents up to $10.

GLOVES—GLOVES.

A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.

TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear. 9 12

No. 1034 CHESNUT STREET.

1866. Spring Importation. 1866.

E. M. NEEDLES.

HAS JUST OPENED

1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAIDS and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsooks, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising almost complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.

100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.

100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price, ranging from 10c to $1 50.

300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.

No. 1034 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1034 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628

HOOP-SKIRT

Manufactory No. 628 ARCH Street,

Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Who esale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

These of "OUR OWN MAKE" are superior in finish and durability to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order altered and repaired. 45

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

726 CHESNUT STREET.—

We are prepared to offer TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, AT A VERY LARGE REDUCTION FROM RECENT PRICES.

Our stock includes all the latest shapes of STRAW HATS, STRAW BONNETS, AND GYPSIES, BONNET MATERIALS OF EVERY KIND, IN EVERY SHADE, RIBBONS ALL WIDTHS AND COLORS, TO MATCH MATERIALS FINE LACES, ILLUSION NETS, ETC. ETC. ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, OF THE CHOICEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES.

We solicit an inspection of our stock, and do not doubt that for completeness of assortment and moderation of price it cannot be equalled.

Give us a call. WEYL & ROSENHEIM, 4 18 fmw 12t No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. (3 15 4m

HOOP SKIRTS.

DUPLEX SKIRT

FASHIONS FOR 1866.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO *finely-tempered steel springs* braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

Their *wonderful flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *part cularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*

IN FACT for the *promenade* or house, the *church, theatre*, or *car* they are UNSURPASSED combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE STANDARD SKIRT OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY

No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., NEW YORK

Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.

FOR SALE in all FIRST CLASS RETAIL STORES in THE CITY. Inquire for (2 14 3mrp

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

Combining Durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received.

J. M. HAFLEIGH, 3 10 2m No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,

Most fashionable and popular in use. For sale by

J. G. MAXWELL & SON, 3 10 2m S. E. corner

FOREIGN SCIENCE.

HIGH TEMPERATURE.

In a paper addressed to the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. Schlœsing describes an apparatus of his contrivance for obtaining temperatures of extraordinary intensity from illuminating gas. The conditions necessary for this purpose he states as follows:—

First. Combustion without excess of air or gas totally effected within the space to be heated; and

Second. A rapidity of supply of the combustent gas sufficient to maintain the high temperature, notwithstanding loss of heat from the sheaths or other causes. To satisfy these two conditions, he injects air into a copper tube three or four decimetres in length. A little beyond the orifice of this tube two holes are pierced opposite to each other; here the tube is surrounded by a sleeve fed with the gas which, drawn in by the current of air, rushes into and mixes with it. The supply of gas is regulated by a stop cock, that of the air by a given pressure. When this mixture of air and gas is ignited, it produces a large blue flame, the calorific power of which does not appear to be more intense than that of a common blow pipe of equal dimensions; but if the flame penetrates into a refractory envelope without drawing in any exterior air, the flame becomes shorter, and the combustion is entirely effected in a narrow space. No explosion is to be feared, but the burnt gas must have a proper outlet from the furnace.

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.

While MM. Pouchet, Joly, and De Masset are resting after the conflict, or sharpening their weapons for a new onset, M. Victor Meunier continues the war on his own account with M. Pasteur. A few weeks ago the latter gentleman reluctantly replied to M. Meunier's attack, objecting to the manner in which his experiments had been conducted. M. Meunier now comes with a rejoinder founded upon a new series of experiments, the results of which will be best understood from his "conclusions." He says:—

First. That M. Pasteur is mistaken in saying that any balloon provided with a bent neck must be barren, because the sinuosities of the neck prevent the entrance of all atmospheric germs, for M. Meunier shows that the balloon may either be barren or fruitful, according to the putrescent substance introduced into it, and that whether the neck be straight or bent the results will not vary. If M. Pasteur got no animalcules in his experiments, it is simply because the substance he employed was not of a nature to give any.

Second. That M. Flourens some months ago said:—"In order to have animalcules, what must be done it spontaneous generation exists? Air and putrescent substance must be brought together. Now, M. Pasteur does so, and gets nothing from it. Hence spontaneous generation does not exist." To which absolute argument M. Meunier replies that his last experiments do not allow of the question being put in that way any longer; for that if nothing is obtained when bile or mannite is put into a balloon with a bent neck, paints and animalcules are produced it both be put in instead. Hence the choice of the substance is an important condition, which M. Flourens has not taken into account.

Third. That one of M. Pasteur's fundamental arguments being that since balloons filled with air in certain and at different places sometimes have animalcules and sometimes not, the atmosphere sometimes does and others does not contain germs; to which M. Meunier replies that as balloons with bent necks present quite as different results as those with straight ones, while no germs can get into the former from the air, it follows that the air has nothing to do with it.

A NEW MOTOR.

The London *Sun* speaks of a recent trial of a new principle of motion, as applied to vessels, entitled the Hydraulic Propeller, Ruthven's patent. The *Nautilus*, to which the power has been applied, was built expressly to show that it can, with less horse-power than ordinary river boats, equal them in speed.

The *Nautilus*, at the trial, started from Vauxhall Bridge Pier at eleven o'clock in the morning, and ran up and down the Thames in company with other river steamers, and held way with them steadily, gaining a little on some. She ran between Vauxhall and Westminster Bridges, with the wind and tide, in 4 minutes 26 seconds, and against in 8 minutes 22 seconds, being at the rate of 13·5 and 7·2 miles per hour respectively, or at the average speed of 10·35 miles per hour—say 10¼. She then steamed down the river, and when off the Tunnel Pier, with both strong wind and tide in her favor, going at full speed, was made to stop suddenly by reversing the valves. She stopped dead in less than ten seconds, and in about a quarter of her length. The new propeller is nothing more nor less than water taken in under her bottom, and set in motion by simple machinery worked by a steam engine. The water is discharged in a heavy stream on both sides of the vessel; consequently, there is nothing outside the vessel to be injured by any accident. Another important novelty is that the vessel is quite independent of her rudder, and is worked under the complete control of the master, officer of the watch, or man on deck, without any communication with the engine.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

The following are new methods introduced in France. The salts of uranium now attract particular attention, and the following process is recommended by M. Leroy Gates:—

Dissolve 333 centigr. or nitrate of uranium in 155 cubic centimetres of water; to this solution add a saturated solution of bicarbonate of soda, stirring constantly, until the liquid has become quite alkaline. A yellow precipitate is soon formed, which is separated by filtration, after which so much distilled water is added to the liquid as will bring it to 186 cubic centimetres. This the author calls solution No. 1. Solution No. 2 consists of 97 centigr. of chloride of gold dissolved in 186 cubic centimetres of water. For toning, mix 31 cubic centimetres of each in one litre of lukewarm water, whereby a sort of alloy of gold and uranium is deposited on the photograph.

Mr. Watson Simpson's *opalotype* process has been modified as follows by Mr. Seely. It is a dry collodion process, producing very rapid and satisfactory results. The collodion should be prepared as follows:—Ether, 248 cubic centimetres; alcohol, 155 do.; gun-cotton, from 6 to 9 gr.; chloride of strontium, from 2 to 3 gr. This collodion should be left to stand till perfectly clear, and then decanted. The silver bath is prepared with 0·388 gr. of alcohol, 16·82 do. of nitrate of silver, and about 2 gr. citric acid. Of this pour drop by drop one part and a half into six and a half of the former, stirring continually. The collodion thus obtained will keep a long time in the dark; it is spread out as usual in a dark chamber, left to dry, and then employed when required.

Nitrate of silver, which is extensively used in photography, is by no means sold in the shops in a pure state, and photographers who wish to produce superior copies should therefore purify it. The following is Mr. Maxwell Lyte's process for the purpose:—The trade article is first partially purified by crystallization; it is then redissolved to saturation in boiling water, and one per cent. of nitric acid is added. The liquid is constantly stirred while cooling. A crystalline powder is gradually deposited, which is collected on a filter and washed with water acidulated with ten per cent. of nitric acid. The salt thus obtained is chemically pure.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At a recent sitting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, information was communicated in regard to the volcanic phenomena of the island of Santorino. According to the accounts received from this source, the convulsion is on the increase, and several small islands have made their appearance around Nea Kammoni. King George's promontory is in full eruption, its flames being visible from the sea at a distance of fifty miles. A vessel having gone too near, a certain quantity of volcanic matter fell on her deck, killing or injuring several of the crew. Mephitic emanations, which spread all over the neighborhood, are becoming thick enough to be dangerous. M. Ch. Deville confirmed these particulars from his private information; both Mounts Etna and Vesuvius are feeling the influence of the eruption of Santorino. The large crater of Mount Vesuvius is getting rapidly filled up; its depth, which was about one hundred and fifty metres, being now reduced to forty.

A paper was received from M. Nickles on the dissolution of gold, showing that the number of substances capable of dissolving gold is much greater than has generally been believed, and comprises all etherized perchlorides, perbromides, and periodides; also the unstable sesquichlorides, sesqui-bromides, and sesqui-iodides, and iodine in a nascent state.

M. Civale, Jr., exhibited his new photographs of the Alps, and a large album filled with his panoramic views elicited a very flattering mention from M. Elie de Beaumont.

The Academy has appointed a commission for conferring the grand prize of mathematics in 1866; the members appointed were MM. Delaunay, Liouville, Mathieu, Faye, and Laugier.

M. Coulvier-Gravier sent in a paper in support of his strange and highly problematical thesis, viz.:—That shooting stars are the cause of the various meteorological phenomena, the recurrence of which has hitherto baffled the acumen of all scientific men. In this paper he finds that the resultant of the falling stars moves eastward in dry weather, and towards the southwest in the rainy season. This rule seems to have been confirmed in 1865. In that year the average temperature was twelve and one-half degrees Cent., and in 1864 two degrees less. This again, he says, confirms his theory, since in 1864 the resultant of the falling stars was east-southeast, and in 1865 it was southeast; so that 1865 was to be warmer and a little more stormy or rainy than 1864; which, he says, has actually occurred. Even admitting this to be a fact, we fail to see how he arrives at his conclusion. If in 1864 the resultant was more to the east than in 1865, his theory leads to quite a contrary conclusion; for 1864 ought to have been dryer, and consequently warmer than 1865—a year, by the way, characterized by a disastrous drought in autumn.

AMERICAN RIFLEMEN'S LEAGUE.—The various rifle clubs and associations of the United States have formed a general organization, with the purpose of stimulating a friendly intercourse among members of rifle practising societies, in cultivating the art of rifle shooting, and in diffusing a knowledge of the use of firearms generally among the nation, similar to the organizations of Germany and Switzerland at the annual gatherings of which tens of thousands of the best marksmen of the world congregate for the purpose designated. The second annual convocation of the League of the United States will be held at Chicago this year, commencing on the 13th of June, and continuing for five days. Preparations upon the most extensive scale, and at an enormous outlay, are in contemplation to accommodate the riflemen from all parts of the Union.

FORGED RAILWAY TICKETS IN ENGLAND.—A curious system of fraud has been practised upon the Great Northern Railway Company in England. A large number of forged tickets between London and Holbeck having recently been passed by travellers, efforts were made to detect the guilty parties, and a man was apprehended with one in his possession. Like most of the tickets which had previously been tampered with, it had originally borne the words "London to Hornsey," but these had been ingeniously altered into "London to Holbeck," and the ticket had been used for the longer journey. In the lodgings of the man were found paints, brushes, and other materials employed in the conversion of the tickets, as well as a ticket which had been partially altered.

A JUSTIFIABLE DOUBT.—When the brave Corporal Caithness was asked, after the battle of Waterloo, if he was not afraid, he replied, "Afraid! why I was in a' the battles of the Peninsula!" And having it explained that the question related to a fear of losing the day:—"Na, na; I didna fear that. I was only afraid that we should be a' killed before we had time to win it."

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*
Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons a such rates as are consistent with safety.

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FIRE INSURANCE.
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street,
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000.
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Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also, on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

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INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET,

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET
(One door below Chesnut.)

ESTABLISHED 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

On all orders of $25, two per cent discount.

On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.

On all orders of $200, four per cent. discount.

All orders should be sent to

HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 Chesnut Street

PHILADELPHIA. 16

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS,
CARGO,
FREIGHT,
To all parts of the w

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan	'71	$95,000 00
120 000	" 6 "	'81	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes		194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan		99 555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan		53 250
125 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan		112 812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		23,75
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia		13,837 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company		8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company		3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call		40,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan		18,900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property		170,700 00
$1,036,850	Par.	Market value	$996 960 00
	Real Estate		36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made		121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies accrued interest, and other debts due the Company		40 511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry insurance and other Companies $ 133. Estimated value		2,910 0
	Cash in Banks	$55,956 29	
	Cash in Drawer	478 48	
			56,635 37
			$1 253,630 18

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Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3900, or giving $16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851'96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53.	INCOME FOR 1866 $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 t123

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month, 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

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Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,
	Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 1 28§
OFFICE, No 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlvaine,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 29§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT street, opposite Independence square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 30§

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is invited to this sale.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Division of River and Rail Transportation), at WASHINGTON, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc. the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not become to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five-feet guage, good iron T rail, and full-spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government,

Ten per cent cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster General,
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge of Fourth Division Q. M. G. O. 4 23 t§31

PROPOSALS FOR ELECTROTYPED ENGRAVINGS.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
WASHINGTON, April 23, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 14th day of May, 1866 at 12 o'clock, for furnishing one set of Electro-typed Pages of the illustrations of Machinery, etc., accompanying the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1865.

The drawings will be furnished on paper to the contractor, who must arrange them into pages in numerical order, as nearly as is consistent with neatness and compactness; and the execution of the work, in every respect, must be fully equal to that furnished for the published report for 1864, which has been adopted as the standard for the present volume. The plates are to be delivered at this office free of cost for transportation, subject to the approval or rejection of the Superintendent of the Public Printing. Bond and approved security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The work will comprise about five thousand illustrations, making over seven hundred pages, measuring 41 by 8 inches. Bidders are required to propose for the work *by the illustration*, with the understanding that, when more than one *figure* is required to illustrate an invention or design (as is sometimes the case), the whole number of figures will be estimated and paid for as a single illustration.

Any further information that may be required will be furnished upon application at this office.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, Washington, D. C., and endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Patent Office Report."

JOHN D. DEFREES,
4 23 3w Superintendent of the Public Printing.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 23 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 10 A. M., April 28, 1866, office No 1103 Girard street, third floor, or directed to him, Post Office Box No. 1338 Philadelphia, for furnishing the troops, employes, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, etc., at Philadelphia, and within a circuit of ten miles from the Exchange, including Frankford Arsenal, with

FRESH BEEF,

of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow; the Beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, employes, etc., within the circuit aforesaid, in such quantities as may be from time to time required by the proper authority, and to continue in force SIX MONTHS, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1866.

Upon acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of three thousand dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids must be endorsed, "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

C. L. KILBURN,
4 23 5t Brevet Brigadier-General, A. C. G. S.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9 1865.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3 1865.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 3 3

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.
No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 1 9m

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Or all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 w1m No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on TUESDAY, the 8th of May, 1866, and continue from day to day until all is sold, the following described lots of Quartermaster's stores, viz:—

145	sets Cart Harness.	125	lbs Tallow,
38	sets Four-horse Harness,	6	bbls. Salt,
40	sets Ambulance Harness,	80	Oil Cans,
150	Saddles,	6	Platform Scales,
36	Carts,	8	Single and Double Blocks
3	Watering Carts,	28	Crowbars,
17	Army Wagons (four horse),	517	lbs. Railroad Spikes (new),
3	Army Wagons (two horse),	250	Shutter and Gate Hasps
1	Ambulance (four horse),	250	lbs Nuts,
6	Dead-horse Wagons,	700	Open Rings, Bolts, Links etc.,
3	Portable Forges,	500	lbs Tire bolts,
50	Anvils,	350	Linch pins,
27	Cauldrons,	1200	Staples, Hooks, T's, etc.,
20	Cooking Stoves and Fixtures,	44	pairs Hames,
60	Heating Stoves,	80	Riding Bridles,
300	Benches,	20	pairs sets 4 horse Ambulance Harness (new),
150	Mess Tables,	10	Bridles (new),
2000	Table Spoons,	100	sets Lines and Martingales,
1000	Knives and Forks,	91	Collar Pads,
54	Ladles,	200	Surcingles, Saddlebags, and Cruppers,
1000	Tin Cups,	1	set Hobbles,
1600	Tin Plates,	70	Blankets,
35	Coffee Pots,	4	sides Belting Leather,
95	Bread Pans,	4	sides Bridle Leather,
200	Manure Forks,	500	Curry Combs,
100	Axes,	700	Horse Brushes,
50	Spades,	13	sheets Sheet-iron (new),
450	Shovels,	250	lbs. Lead,
7	Coal Buckets (large),	50	lbs. Babbit Metal,
900	Water Buckets,	125	Lanterns, Lamps,
318	Head Halters and Ropes (new),	6	boxes Window Glass,
710	Head Halters and Ropes (good),	20	lbs. Rotten Stone,
200	Head Halters,	1	Circular Saw, frame and belting,
500	Head Halters and Chains,	2	Circular Saws,
600	Neck Straps and Chains,	2	Cross-cut Saws,
500	Heifer Chains,	4	Wood Saws,
250	Canvas Horse Covers,	32	Hand Saws,
8	Grindstones,	10	Lemon Saws,
32	Axle Boxes,	50	Planes (assorted),
6000	lbs. Scrap Iron,	50	Caulking Irons, Hay Hooks, etc.,
3000	lbs. Horse Shoes,	11	Vises,
500	lbs. Chain,	150	Brands (assorted),
6	Log Chains,	3	Cleavers,
4000	lbs. Assorted Iron,	14	Augers,
1122	lbs. Scrap Iron,	1	Fenon Auger (complete),
6000	lbs. Rope,	8	Braces and Bits,
170	Wall Brushes,	60	Auger Bits (assorted),
37	sets Shoeing Tools,	12	Trying Squares,
40	sets Saddlers' Tools,	10	Spoke Shaves and Saw Sets,
50	Hardies,	40	Oil Stones,
150	Fritchels and Punches,	14	Claw Hammers,
200	pairs Tongs,	50	Hatchets,
100	pairs Pincners,	5	Screw Drivers,
75	Cold Chisels,	12	Monkey Wrenches,
60	Clinch Irons,	11	Drawing Knives,
250	Hammers (assorted),	2	Spirit Levels,
300	Rasps,	5	Adzes and Hand Axes,
200	Files,	4	Sets Stocks and Dies,
2	Bellows,	100	Chisels (assorted),
200	Brooms,	500	Halter Squares,
30	Ice Hooks,	200	gross Buckles,
2	sets Shoeing Stocks,	10	gross Halter Bolts,
100	Wheelbarrows,	10	gross Rings,
50	Iron Pots,	90	Door Bolts and Thumb Latches,
4	Dutch Ovens,	175	Locks (assorted),
276	Stove Pipe, Joints and Elbows,	300	Carriage Knobs,
50	Camp Kettles,	20	lbs. Copper Rivets,
225	Picks,	150	pairs Butt Hinges,
2	Plows,	150	pairs Strap Hinges,
5	Road Scrapers,	30	Chairs,
3000	Plastering Laths,	2	Office Tables,
90	Wagon Hounds (new),	25	Office and Field Desks,
27	Feed Troughs,	88	Double trees and Lead bars,
18,000	Grain Sacks.		

One "Felton's Eight horse Power," with bearings and bolts, shafting, gearing, pulleys, etc., and

One Force Pump, capable of forcing twelve thousand (12,000) gallons of water per day. And many other articles not enumerated in the above list.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Stores will be delivered on the wharf of the Giesboro Depot, free of expense to the purchaser.

The purchaser will be allowed five (5) days from date of sale in which to remove the stores.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth Street wharf every hour during the days of sale.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
4 24 12t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds,

AT CHESNUT HILL, PHILADELPHIA,
ON SATURDAY, May 5th, and MONDAY, May 7th, 1866.

Sale commencing each day at eleven (11) o'clock, A. M.:—

The Buildings, etc., heretofore known as the U. S. Mower Hospital, viz.:—

85 Frame buildings.
6 Cedar Water Tanks, capacity 12 000 gallons each.
1 Cedar Water Tank, capacity 2500 gallons.
7 Cooking Ranges.
1 Abbott & Co.'s Coal Scale.
1 Worthington Steam Pump.
1 very superior Steam Engine, 8 horse power, with shafting and belting in fine order; nearly new.
2 Tubular Boilers, 4 feet diameter.
4453 feet of Oak Picket Fence.
170 Lightning-rod Irons.
5 large Wooden Wash Troughs.
55 Wooden Wash Sinks.
49 Iron Soil Containers.
22 Iron Hoppers.
160 Table Tops, and 320 Trestles.
275 Wooden Benches.
The frame buildings contain
1,000 750 feet Hemlock and White Pine Seantling.
785,250 feet Tongued and Worked Boards.
876,110 feet Rough Boards.
293,000 feet Flooring Boards.
50 feet Counter and Shelving, in dispensary.
122,700 Bricks, in chimney stacks and ranges.
The buildings will be sold separately.
Terms of Sale—Cash, Government funds.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. to be paid on each bid, balance to be paid on condition of the account.

The Iron and Terra Cotta Pipe to be sold by the foot, as they lie buried in the ground, and to be dug up, and the ground filled in by the purchaser, and is supposed to amount to

175 feet of 4-inch, and 2650 feet of 1½ to 2-inch Iron Gas Pipe, more or less.

The Iron Water and Drain Pipe is supposed to amount to

700 feet of 6-inch, 1600 feet of 4-inch and 3 inch, each respectively.

500 feet of 4-inch Drain Pipe, more or less, and 4 6-inch Iron Valves.

The Terra Cotta Pipe is supposed to amount to 2700 feet of 14-inch, more or less.

Plans of buildings can be obtained at this office and specifications of the property seen.

The ten o'clock A. M. train of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company will arrive at Mower Hospital in time for the sale, starting from Ninth and Green streets.

The buildings, etc., must be removed within thirty (30) days from date of sale, and will be at the risk of

MURDER AT FAYETTE CITY, PA.

Man Killed by His Wife and Her Paramour—The Body Found in the Monongahela River—Arrest and Committal of the Accused.

BELLEVERNON, April 24.—A dead body was found floating in the Monongahela river at this place this morning, which was identified as the body of James Housman, who disappeared so mysteriously on the 3d instant. A *post mortem* examination revealed a gunshot wound in the head, the bullet having gone entirely through the head. A rope was also found around his neck, to which evidently, had been attached an anchor to sink and hold the body. The Coroner's jury verdict was that the deceased came to his death by being shot through the head, on the 3d of April, by Richard Thairwell and Mary Housman, wife of the deceased. They were committed to the county jail for a further hearing.

Housman, the deceased, was engaged in the sand business, and on rising from his bed on the morning of the 3d, he told his wife to get breakfast ready, while he went down to the river to look after his sand boats. Richard Thairwell, who was in Housman's employ, boarded with him. From the time Housman left his residence in the morning, nothing was known of him until the recovery of his body as above. His wife and Thairwell, whose intimacy was such as to attract public notice, were suspected by the citizens of having murdered him, and thrown his body into the river, and they were placed under surveillance. Mrs. Housman gave out that her husband was subject to fits, and started a theory that he was seized with a fit while on his boats, and fell into the river and was drowned. From the foregoing facts it will be seen that Housman was first murdered, and his body then sunk in the river, with an anchor attached, to prevent its coming to the surface until past recognition.—*Pittsburg Commercial, [illegible]*

Wreck of a Cotton Steamer off Augusta, Georgia.

About 10 o'clock on Wednesday night last the steamer *Darlington*, Captain Jacob Brock, while coming down the river with a freight of four hundred and fifty bales of upland cotton, on her trip from Hawkinsville—she having left there on Saturday afternoon last at 4 o'clock—struck on the obstructions at the mouth of the South Channel, and sank within twenty minutes afterwards, the water soon reaching up to her guards.

Purser Hinman, of the steamer *Darlington*, reports having left Hawkinsville on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, with four hundred and fifty bales of cotton. After making the run in fifty hours' running time, the steamer struck on the obstructions at the mouth of St. Augustine, Ga., at 10 o'clock Wednesday night, at the top of high water. The water falling left her almost high and dry, and from the weight of cotton in the hold she became badly bogged, and will probably break in two. The cargo will be saved in a damaged condition, but the vessel will be a total loss. No insurance.—*Savannah Republican, 25th.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Lawrence McCauley and William Jacoby were arrested yesterday upon a charge of assault at Nicetown. Henry Eisel, the keeper of the lager-beer saloon in which the affair occurred, was also arrested and held in bail for keeping a disorderly house, and several for abetting the assailants. The parties pleading and Alderman Thomas in $1000 to answer, were held by

A SPLENDID PERFORMANCE.—Captain Mayne Reid, one of the most deservedly popular of modern novelists, has just published a deeply interesting story entitled "The Headless Horse, or, A Marriage among the Mountains." The final chapters of this great fiction are published in *Saturday Night* of this week.

ALPHABETICAL INVITATION—

Artisans, Actors, Artists all,
Beaux Broadcloth or British ball,
Clergymen, claiming courteous call,
Dashing dandies, delicate dears,
Editors, editors engineers,
Fearless firemen, fellows full fine,
Glowing geniuses genuine,
Hesitating heroes, hail Honesty's Hall,
This trim Tower, tremendously tall.

We have—

All-wool Fancy Cassimere Coats, as low as		$5 00
" " "	Pants "	4 00
" " "	Vests "	2 50
Making an entire all-wool fancy suit for		$11 50
All-wool black Sack Coats as low as		$11 00
" " Cassimere Pants "		5 00
" " Cloth Vests "		4 00
Making an entire all-wool black suit for		20 00

All-wool good style Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match, for $14 50.

Astonishing as these prices may seem, compared with those to which we have been accustomed for several years, they are *not fictitious—we have the goods in quantities, at the prices mentioned.* We make up no trash—they are all serviceable goods. Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, comprising *by far* the largest and most complete assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia (men's, youths', and boys'), surpassed by none, and equalled by few, in style, make, and fit, at prices guaranteed to be lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.

TO CLOTHIERS.—Our purchases for this season having been delayed, waiting the expected decline in goods, we have now on hand the largest and best-assorted stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, purchased for *cash exclusively, at the very lowest rates of the season*, which enables us to realize a fair profit and sell at prices less than the cost of same goods in most other establishments. We can supply clothiers doing a fine city trade, with goods adapted to their sales, at prices so much lower than the cost of their present stocks, that, by making an average of the whole, they will be enabled to dispose of their goods at prices covering the average cost, and even paying a profit.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

A NOTED CLERGYMAN and public lecturer says of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*"—"In all my lecturing tours I put Troches into my carpet-bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen." Public speakers, vocalists, and all others who exercise the voice, should never fail of using the Troches. They surpass all other preparations in clearing and strengthening the voice, removing hoarseness, allaying irritation of the throat, and as a *cough remedy* are pre-eminently *the best.*

WINDOW SHADES AT ONE DOLLAR.—
The country people come,
The city people come,
The Western people come,
The Southern people come.
Cheapest Shades for all at
PATTEN'S,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

AN ADMIRABLE INVENTION.—Moore's Blotter, a new and very convenient arrangement for those who do any large amount of writing, has been laid upon our table. It is so arranged that the paper, which is of the very finest characteristics being constantly changed, and is always in perfect order. As a blotter it will be found invaluable to those who are in the daily use of the pen. One of the advantages of this new blotter is that it occupies a small space upon an office table, and is always at hand when needed.

UPHOLSTERY.—Large jobs of Upholstery done with a quickness truly astonishing. *No delay, no disappointment.* Sufficient hands put on a job to finish it when promised. Charges moderate at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

"AGNA DE MAGNOLIA."—This delightful wash for the face and person is superior to any cologne to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, or purify clothing. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is a universal favorite with actresses, opera singers, and all who wish to preserve and improve their personal charms. Sold by all dealers at $1 in large bottles.

THE DEMAND for "original interests" in the Virgin Gold Mining Company still continues. The prospectus, which may be had on personal or written application, presents special attractions. Those desiring to secure one or more of these "$100 interests" now, while they can be had, should at once send in their subscriptions.

LACE CURTAINS.—Now is the time to purchase. Curtains were never sold cheaper. Very heavily worked Lace Curtains at from six to twenty dollars, at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S Curtain Store,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

MR. LANGDON, of Trenton, N. J., has issued a most amusing caricature, wherein the "Mountain Partridge" figures to an unlimited extent. The following card explains the whole affair:—

THE LATEST THING OUT!
POLITICAL CARICATURE!
OR
SENATORIAL ECCENTRICITY!

"DON PEDRO—There is no appearance of fancy in him, unless it be a fancy that he hath to strange disguises, as to be a Dutchman to-day; a Frenchman to-morrow: or in the shape of two countries at once: as, a German from the waist downward all slops; and a Spaniard from the hip upward, no doubter. Unless he have a fancy to this foolery as it appears he hath, he is no fool for fancy, as you would have it appear he is."

[Much Ado About Nothing, Act 3, scene 2.

A recent occurrence in the Legislature of New Jersey, wherein an individual, a Senator, placed himself in rather a conspicuous position, induced an artist of Trenton to portray the most prominent and humorous points of his speech in the Senate, containing the expression "A man with an empty pocket can afford to defy the World, the Flesh and the Devil."

This picture contains our full-length pictures, with "living" accessory inscriptions in the background, part of which represents a portion of the Senate Chamber. These inscriptions are "points well taken," and are to the purpose.

The moment chosen is when the "Mountain Partridge," *alias* "the *Cumberland*," is hurling his last philippic against the "World, the Flesh, and the Devil," and whose contemptuous and defiatory expression betoken him to be deeply in earnest, and fully alive to the situation. (Apart from the caricature it is said to be an excellent likeness.)

There stands the victimously indignant Senator with hair dishevelled like an excited lion,

"Hyperion's curls, the front of Jove himself,
An eye like Mars, to threaten or command;"

with out-turned pockets and position rampant. The "World" stands FULL before him, a beefy old fellow, whose deep rotundity and huge preponderosity prove him to be an important personage of the world worldly stripe, with a purse as pathoric as his body, judging from a package of seductive 7-30 bonds he is offering to the virtuous, indignant and defiant Senator, which *he appears* to not see.

The third and next figure in this historic picture is "the Flesh" *miraculously* made a thing of beauty and a joy forever, rotund and healthy. She holds in her right hand a "face card" with a neat conspicuously displayed thereon, and with most engaging smile she seems about to greet the irate and excited Senator.

"'Tis beauty truly blent, whose red and white
Nature's own sweet and cunning hand laid on;
Lady, you are the cruel'st she alive,
If you will lead these graces to the grave,
And leave the world no copy."
Twelfth Night—Act 1, Scene 5.

On the right of the picture and in close proximity to the lady appears the fourth and last figure, that completes the Trinity—"his Satanic majesty." And Black-ie," with horns, hoofs, and caudal appendage and as the "The Gazette" has it, "Not amiable in visage but promising in rewards." The leer of whose eyes and whose ghastly grin give evidence of how hugely he enjoys the fun that is going on. This figure cost the artist more trouble and expense than all the others in the tableau, as it was necessary to "*raise the Devil*" before his likeness could be obtained.

This picture has been copied photographically in the most truthful manner. All of the inscriptions in the background are as legible and sharply defined as in the original—the placard on the rostrum of the Senate, "Wanted—A U. S. Senator." Restaurant on the right of the tableau. "Fresh Mountain Partridges" every day, and below a warning to all dealers in bovine animals of the dangers of the "Rinderpest" or A. Catteli disease, &c., &c.

Large Size Photographs, 10 by 12 inches.....$2 00
Small Size Photographs, 6 by 8 inches.....1 00

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, one dollar.
Real Lace Curtains, two dollars.
Window Shades, one dollar.
Another Auction lot of Curtains, at one dollar.
PATTEN'S,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

REDUCED PRICES.—Photographs, beautiful and natural styles. Every variety in the line of Photographs executed superbly at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Rare chance. Embrace it.

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COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST,
WANTED BY DREXEL & CO.,
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POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
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FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—SHARP.—On the 26th instant, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. Sharp, THOMAS JOHNSON, of Steubenville, Ohio, to Miss MAGGIE SHARP, of this city. No cards.

RANGES—STILZ.—April 26, by Rev. William Callicott, JOHN RANGES, Esq., of New York, to Miss MAGGIE STILZ, of this city.

RICHARDS—SMITH.—On the 23d instant, by Rev. P. S. Henson, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. W. H. RICHARDS to Miss JENNIE L. SMITH, both of this city.

DIED.

BATTERS.—On Tuesday evening, the 24th instant, HARRIET LEE, only daughter of Richard M. and Julia T. Batters.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Sunday evening, the 29th instant, at 8 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 1316 N. Twelfth street.

CORBIN.—On the 25th instant, Mr. AUGUSTUS CORBIN, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends and General Marion Lodge, No. 6, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 315 Burd's alley (below Catharine and Second streets), on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Philanthropic Ground.

FOYLE.—On the 25th instant, EDWARD FOYLE, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, N. W. corner of Fourth and Noble streets, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

STOCKTON.—Suddenly, on the 25th instant, IDA SYLVANIA, the youngest daughter of William D. and Sarah A. Stockton, aged 3 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 222 Wildey street (late Bedford), on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

TO MAKE YOUR CARPETS LIE TIGHT and smooth, use the Lower Carpet Stretchers. For sale with superior quality Carpet Tacks, and various patterns of Carpet Hammers by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PINCERS, PLYERS, WIRE NIPPERS, Hand Vises, small Bench Vises, Calipers, Spring and Arc Compasses, and a general variety of Tools and Hardware, for sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
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SHORT-LEGGED BOYS, WHO WANT TO make long strides through the world, can get Iron Stilts of sizes at the hardware store of
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It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. L. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottles, or by the barrel. 2 14§

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No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
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FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS
3 29 6m8p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 3mrp

IT THUNDERS ALL ROUND

Herring's Patent Safes

EXTENSIVE FIRES.

SEVEN SAVE THEIR CONTENTS

IN ONE NIGHT!!!

NUMBER ONE.
NEW YORK, April 9, 1866.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway—Gentlemen:—In the destructive conflagration of the 6th inst., it was our misfortune to be located on the lower floor of the five story building No. 202 Broadway. The large Safe of your manufacture, which we had in use, was in the back part of the building, more than one hundred and fifty feet from Broadway, difficult to reach with water, and exposed to the hottest of the fire.

We got at it Saturday afternoon, and found the knobs and plates melted off, and were obliged to cut the doors open, when, to our great satisfaction, we found our books, papers, policies of insurance, money, and indeed everything in the Safe in first-rate condition.

Respectfully yours, KNAPP & SNIFFEN.

NUMBER TWO.
NEW YORK April 9, 1866.

Messrs. HERRING & Co—Gentlemen:—I have just opened my Herring's Patent Safe, which has lain among the embers of the Broadway and Fulton streets fire since Friday morning, the 6th inst. The Safe was in my office, on the third floor, and was in the hottest part of the fire. Notwithstanding the fall and great heat endured, the Safe has been true to its name and its trust, and faithfully sustained the reputation of your house.

All my books and papers contained in the Safe are in as good condition as before the fire, except the slight damage occasioned by the steam which comes from the fire-proof filling. JOHN B. GERRANS.

NUMBER THREE.
NEW YORK, April 7, 1866.

Messrs. HERRING & Co.—Gents:—We are pleased to be able to add our testimony in favor of one of your Safes, that we had in our office at the time of the great fire yesterday on Broadway and Fulton streets, and would say for the benefit of the public and in justice to you, that all our Books, Papers, etc., were taken out to-day in good order, after the Safe had been exposed to an intense heat. HENRY SISDE,
No. 202 Broadway

NUMBER FOUR
NEW YORK, April 7, 1866.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., Gents:—I am happy to say that having recovered my Safe (one of your make) from the ruins of our store, No. 150 Fulton street, which was destroyed by fire yesterday, and having opened it, I find all its contents, consisting of books, papers, money, bonds, and Government stocks, belonging to myself, and others entrusted to us for safe keeping perfectly safe and uninjured. This safe stood an extraordinary heat, and proves the excellency of your Safes.

C. C. RICHMOND.

NUMBER FIVE.
NEW YORK, April 9, 1866.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway.—Gent's:—The large Safe of your manufacture which we had in use at the destructive fire, corner of Broadway and Barclay streets, has been rescued from the site of our late building, and opened this afternoon. It affords us great satisfaction to say to you that we find our books, valuable papers, and the entire contents preserved in good condition, nothing injured except the leather covers of the books being stained.

FAIRCHILD, WALKER & CO.,
Rooms 6 and 7, No. 229 Broadway.

NUMBER SIX.
NEW YORK, April 9 1866.

Messrs. HERRING & Co.:—I this morning received from the ruins of the fire, corner of Broadway and Barclay street, the Safe purchased of you some years since, and, to my entire satisfaction, found the contents in a perfect state of preservation. The Safe had lain in the ruins since Friday morning, and was in the hottest part of the fire. I shall, in the future, feel safe to trust any amount of property to your Safe.

J. M. ROBERTSON.

NUMBER SEVEN.
NEW YORK, April 6, 1866.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway.—Gents:—The Herring's Patent Safe we bought of you a few years ago has just been dug out from the ruins of the recent extensive fire, corner Broadway and Barclay streets. The contents of our building, No. 231 Broadway, where the fire originated, were entirely destroyed, and we had barely time to escape with our lives. The Safe was exposed to intense heat, yet we are happy to inform you that everything it contained—books, papers, and money—are all as good as new.

H. J. BANG, No. 231 Broadway.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

HERRING & CO., New York.

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THE MOST RELIABLE PROTECTION FROM FI NOW KNOWN, AND

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THE ONLY METAL KNOWN WHICH WILL DE A BURGLAR'S DRILL. 4 24 tuth

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No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

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WINDOW SHADES.

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FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS

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MEDICAL ELECTRICITY

Wonderful Scientific Discovery.

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No. 1220 WALNUT STREET,

For the Treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues and fluids, constitute the negative and positive forces. Every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation secretion, and excretion are due solely to electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element, which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation or positive; the other weak, debilitated negative; and as Electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.

We do not wish to convey the impression that we cure all diseases in all conditions. We cannot cure consumption after the lungs are all destroyed; yet we do assert, and are prepared to practically demonstrate, that hundreds of cases of almost every form of chronic diseases, pronounced incurable by the best medical practitioners of the country, have been radically CURED, some of them in an incredibly short time, by our Electrical treatment. Its great superiority over other practice in the cure of disease is also attested in the fact that, within the past two years, over FOURTEEN THOUSAND patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our scientific method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. Therefore, with these FACTS to prove our theory and treatment of disease, we are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Trepidation of the Heart, Lock-Jaw, etc.

2. ORGANS AND TISSUES CONNECTED WITH THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Costiveness, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious Fluxes, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Sore Throat, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (which is not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleuro-pneumonia, or Rheumatism of the Chest. Consumption in the early stages.

4. FIBROUS AND MUSCULAR SYSTEM.—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Disease, Cancers, Tumors.

5. URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.—Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence, and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

6. DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES.—Uterus Complaints, involving displacement, as Prolapsus Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases as mentioned in the above list, with others not mentioned, she has had a large experience, and can confidently promise the most gratifying results.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—The treatment is mild and gentle, producing no shock or unpleasant sensation whatever. Our professional intercourse with the afflicted will ever be characterized by perfect candor and honesty, and those whose complaints are incurable, or do not admit of amelioration will be frankly told so, and not accepted for treatment. It matters not what may be your complaint, or how long you may have suffered, or how much, or what course of treatment you may have been subjected to, or what disappointments you may have experienced, if the system is not worn out—if sufficient vitality remains for reaction—there is a fair prospect of recovery.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following-named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street.

A. J. Pleasanton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, Iron founder, No. 1021 Hanover street; George Dougass, Local Express Company, Fifth street above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeny, Assessor Second District Philadelphia, Walnut street, below Eighth; George Evans (Evans & Bassett), military goods, Arch street, below Fifth; Mr. Fenouze, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer cotton goods—all of this city. A. Pleasonton, Brigadier General, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del.; R. A. Semple, spool cotton manufacturer, Mount Holly, N. J., with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the office.

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No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
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